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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"A SNOW PIECE."

BY MRS. E. SHERMAN SMITH.

Lightly and merrily,
Swiftly and steadily,
Down comes the snow shower all the day long;
Bright eyes have looked for it,
Young hearts have sighed for it;
Now it is welcomed with laughter and song.

Earnestly watching it,
Eagerly catching it,
Fair little faces and hands reached forth;
Childhood and youth can see
In the white mystery
Radiant visions of frolic and mirth.

Traversing fields of space,
Running a joyous race,
Beautiful flake after flake flutters down;
Each one a perfect flower,
Nurtured in starry bower,
Each like a gem from some angel's bright crown.

From their cloud palaces,
Faster and faster, these
Delicate children of Winter and Rain
Come upon airy wings;
Come, till all earthly things
Gleam in pure robes, without blemish or stain.

Whiter and whiter still
Grows every roof and sill;
Whiter the domes late so grim and so brown.
Strange is the spectacle!
Changed as by a miracle,
Into a fairy land seems all the town.

Lo! upon the leafless trees,
Waved by the wintry breeze,
Phantoms of summer's dead garlands appear.
Twining and clinging there,
Pallidly smiling there,
Waking soft dreams of a season more dear.

Now, at the twilight hour,
Ceases the snowy shower.
Listen! already the tuneful bells chime!
Soon will the rich and gay
Speed on their merry way,
Thankful and glad for the carnival time.

But as the night comes down
Cold over all the town,
Many a heart sinks with terror and woe:
Many a heavy sigh,
Many a tearful eye
Greets the chill prospect of Darkness and Snow.

Ye who in happy homes
Smile when the snow shower comes,
Think of the sad ones who weep at its fall;
Think, think how pitiful
Object so beautiful
Should, like a spectre, the needy appal.

Pray for these hapless ones;
Give to these suffering ones;
Dry the sad tear drops that freeze as they flow.
Mercy and charity
Smoothe Life's disparity;
Warm the poor hearts chilled by Winter and Snow.

NORTH BEACH.

AFTER SPENSER.

Lo! where the castle of bold Pfeiffer throws
Its sullen shadow on the rolling tide—
No more the home where joy and wealth repose,
But now where wan sailors in cells abide:
See yon long quay that stretches far and wide,
Well known to citizens as wharf of Meiggs;
There each sweet Sabbath walks in maiden pride
The pensive Margaret, and brave Pat, whose legs
Encased in broadcloth off keep time with Peg's.

Here cometh oft the tender nursery-maid,
While in her ear her love his tale doth pour;
Meantime her infant doth deft charge evade,
And rambleth sagely on the sandy shore,
Till the sly sea-crab, low in ambush laid,
Seizeth his leg and biteth him full sore.
Ah me! what sounds the shuddering echoes bore,
When his small treble mixed with Ocean's roar.

Hard by there stands an ancient hostelrie,
And at its side a garden, where the bear,
The stealthy catamount, and coon agree
To work deceit on all who gather there;
And when Augusta—hat unconscious fair—
With nuts and apples plieth Bruin free,
Lo! the green parrot claweth her back hair,
And the gray monkey grabbeth fruits that she
On her gay bonnet wears, and laugheth loud in glee!

F. BRET HARTE.

ONLY A YEAR.

A year—it was only a year ago—
Here by the old stile I stand—
Here we met in the autumn glow,
Walked in the warm fields hand in hand.
There are the trees we passed between—
Ah, God! how easy it is to recall!
How weary it is to feel the keen
Calm truth that a year has changed it all!

Here is the meadow we went across;
Here is the hedge the path winds away;
Even the golden buttercups toss,
As if it had been but yesterday.
This is the lime we sat beneath,
Shading, I think, the self-same heather;
The flowers he pulled to twine in a wreath,
There, as we rested close together.

I know that your heart was all mine then,
Roland, and you were as happy as I
When we lingered here in this glen,
Lingered till stars came out in the sky.
Are you as happy now, Roland?
Are you as happy, (wherever you be?)
Only a year—and you are wed,
And I am alone by the green lime-tree.

Long ago, it seems to me now—
Far away was that tender time;
Roland, you have forgotten the vow
Which then you swear to me under the lime,
You were crushing the seeded grass,
Crushing it in your hand as we sat:
Only a year ago—alas!
It is, indeed, not more than that?

—An Indiana boy induced his father to give him five dollars to go to a dance, by pinning him to the barn door with a pitch-fork, and holding him till he "came down."

—A child in Washington is still living, who swallowed a mouth organ a week ago. A sensation paper, in a report of the occurrance, said it was a hand organ the child swallowed; but of course no one could swallow that.

—The Portland (Me.) Transcript, on the authority of a lady in that city, who has visited London lately, and has means of knowing, denies the current statements regarning the unhappiness of Jenny Lind's married life and the character of her husband.

MR. SPRIGGIN'S EXPERIMENT.

"I'll bet you five pounds I can," said Mr. Spriggins.

"And I'll bet you five pounds you caa't" said I, emphasizing the last word very decidedly.

The moral and conscientious reader must not be shocked at what he may consider our gambling proclivites. The phrase, "I'll bet you five pounds," was simply a clincher or climax used by Spriggins and myself when we had exhausted every argument, and each failed to convince the other that he was wrong, we had to bet five pounds very frequently.

But we never expected to pay when we lost. Indeed, we never demanded payment when the point in dispute was settled, but contented ourselves in saying, "I told you so."

The point in dispute in the present instance arose about an item in the column of the morning paper. The item read as follows:

"John Jones, a convict in Milbank prison, has fallen heir to fifty thousand pounds. Efforts are being made to secure his pardon."

"There," said I, "you see the power of money. That man was just as innocent, and just as guilty, before he was worth fifty thousand pounds as he was afterward; but behold what a change! Wealth brings him friends, who make efforts 'to secure his pardon.' Had he remained poor his friends would have permitted him to rot in prison without raising a little finger to secure his pardon. This world is a humbug, Mr. Spriggins—a regular cheat; in the language of a poem I read in boyhood, it is 'all hollow, hollow, hollow!'"

As I concluded this spiteful little speech, Mr. Spriggins straightened himself up in the way he had when preparing himself for a combat; and I knew we should have a fight, our tongues being the weapons. Without giving the arguments pro and con, it will suffice to say that the discussion was brought to an end by Mr. Spriggins proposing an experiment. He was, be it understood, a man of means; a business man of good business standing, but somewhat eccentric; and the proposition he made was to go round among his friends, and tell them he was absolutely insolvent.

"If," said he, "I do this, and they freely advance money to start me in business, I win. I have no doubt that I can borrow all the money I want with nothing but my face for security."

Then, as stated at the outset, we bet five pounds each on the result; and I awaited with eagerness the result of the practical test.

I, however, ventured to intimate that if he carried out the experiment, he might weaken people's confidence in his truthfulness; but this only made him think I feared the result, and made him more determined than ever. So the experiment was tried.

He went to Mr. Smith, one of his most intimate friends, and said, "Mr. Smith, I am a bankrupt!"

"Indeed!" ejaculated Mr. Smith, very much astonished. "And pray how has it come about?"

"I—I——" said Mr. Spriggins, hesitatingly; for story telling, or, in plain English, lying, was a new sin with him, "I—I went security for a friend, and had to pay the last shilling of it."

"Too bad indeed," was Mr. Smith's sympathizing response.

"If I can only borrow a few thousands, however, to get started in business again, I think I can get on very well."

Mr. Smith thought there would be no difficulty in getting the money. He would be very glad to advance himself, but he was "excessively short" just at that time. Mr. Spriggins knew that this was not the case, and his opinion of Mr. Smith's undying friendship underwent a rapid and radical change.

He saw all his many friends, and renewed his request to each in turn; but they all happened to be "short" just at that time. After a few days of unsuccessful efforts to borrow money, he humbly acknowledged he had lost his bet fairly, and that his face was not good security among his friends.

"I told you so," said I.

But an unlooked for trouble came upon him. He was engaged to a very accomplished young lady. His trust in her was unbounded. He had often told me that if there was a good, true woman on earth, it was his intended. But her father, hearing of the son-in-law that was to be, accosted him, saying, "I understand, Mr. Spriggins, that you have met with a reverse of fortune?"

"Yes, sir," replied Spriggins sheepishly.

"Of course, under your altered circumstances, you can not expect to wed my daughter."

Here was a new turn in affairs, for which Mr. Spriggins was not prepared. He thought at first of correcting the falsehood he had himself started; but the idea suddenly flashed upon his mind that here was a good opportunity of testing the sterling qualities of his sweetheart. This would be a triumph which would more than compensate for his defects in other directions.

So he replied, "Of course, sir, I have a better opinion of your daughter than to suppose she promised to be my wife for the sake of sharing my money. Marriage for money"—and Mr. Spriggins was becoming very indignant—"marriage for money, sir, is a self-degredation, and nothing else, let the world call it by whatever name it may."

"Of course, Mr. Spriggins, my daughter thought something of you; but you know, a man without means would be foolish to think of marrying."

"I have a good education, and, I may say, a brave heart; and, though deprived of fortune, I can earn enough to support myself and another."

"It is useless to prolong this controversy, Mr. Spriggins," said the old man. "As a man of honor, you will certainly offer to release my daughter from her engagement. Of course, if she does not accept your offer of freedom as the best thing under the circumstances, I shall have nothing more to say. Good day, Mr. Spriggins; I am in some what of a hurry."

"In a hurry, is he?" muttered Spriggins, as his intended father-in-law disappeared from view. "Seems to me everybody is in a hurry now that meets me. Ah! I understand it. The sickly smile, the flurry and hurry, means simply that they want to drop me from their list of friends. Well, they shall be accommodated. But there is one friend that 'sticketh closer than a brother,' she will not desert me. There's great consolation in that."

So saying, he hastened to see her. He found her in tears. For the first time since engaged in trying his experiment, he felt like a very mean man. He would have confessed at once what a great liar he had bean making of himself had not the confession been a rather akward undertaking.

"You have no doubt learned," said he, "that I have met with a sudden reverse of fortune. Your father tells me that the only honorable course for me is to offer to release you from your engagement. And, while doing so, permit me to say that if after being released from your engagement with Spriggins the *rich* man, you will plight your faith to him as a *poor* man, I shall be the happiest being on earth. I want to be an honorable man, and so give you your freedom."

Miss Dulcinea sobbed convulsively, but finally succeeded in speaking through her sobs so as to be understood.

"You are very kind, Mr. Spriggins," she said. "I am very sorry that our engagement must be broken off, for I did like you so well!"

And so the hopes that Mr. Spriggins had entertained were dashed to the ground. His Dulcinea liked him very well, but liked his money better; and so when she imagined that was gone, she too left him. Without another word, he strode off from her presence, a different but by no means happy man.

"So, so!" he muttered. "The engagement on her part has been a mere matter of money. I am the same man I was before. I am as good, and a great deal wiser."

"You are right," said he to me. "This world is a humbug! There is not a man or woman among all my friends that's worth a pinch of snuff. But I'll be revenged! I have a plan in my head that will spite old Smith delightfully."

Mr. Spriggins seemed to have been struck with a new thought. He left me abruptly and I saw him no more for several days. Meantime the news spread aronnd that Spriggins was not insolvent—that it was all a hoax.

The next time I saw him he told me, with a sort of malicious pleasure, that he had got about even with his "friends." Said he, "I know of an investment that will pay, without doubt, at least fifty per cent. I called on Mr. Smith, and explained the thing to him. He was pleased and offered to go into the affair. 'But,' said I, 'you have no money—you are excessively short.' I've called on the rest, with a like result, and now I'm revenged."

Mr. Spriggins really laughed, but it was a rather disagreeable laugh.

"I met," said he, "the father of her whom I once intended to marry. He was very friendly, but I told him I was in a hurry, and couldn't stop to talk, my time being too precious. And every time those false hearted friends smile on me so pleasantly, I pass on, and tell them I'm in a hurry."

I suppose Mr. Spriggins has had his revenge, but he is a very sad man now. He is an old bachelor, and now vows that girls care more about money than a good, true heart. He says, too, that the love stories scattered over the country are without any foundation in real life. Poor Spriggins! He has learned at great cost the truth that

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Details of the Attack—The Most Audacious Crime on Record.

The details of the railroad robbery and attempted murder of an express messenger telegraphed from Albany on Saturday increase the horror of the affair. Halpine, the messenger who was dangerously wounded, is still living, and by him the story of the crime is revealed. Halpine's train left Albany in the evening about 8 o'clock, and the robbery was accomplished as it crossed the bridge. The robber entering the car as it left the depot accosted Halpine, who was engaged in making up his accounts, and asked familiarly for "Woodruff" another messenger, thus throwing Halpine off his guard, who replying, "He is not on this run," continued at his work. Thereupon, without further excuse, the robber began firing at his victim. Halpine attempted to rise, but the ball struck him in the neck and he dropped to the floor. The robber continued firing, approached him, and holding the pistol close to Halpine,s head, fired twice more. One of these balls struck him below the right eye and lodged in the head. The third ball entered the right ear and it lodged in the head also.

Laborers at work under the bridge—at a point known as the "Bull Run Switch"—assert that they heard the shots at the time indicated, but could not imagine whence they came, or at whom or what directed.

Halpine effectually disabled and apparently dead, the robber took the key of the safe from his pocket, and, hastily ripping the money-bag therein, seized $2,259, leaving behind him a greater sum, and disappeared just as the train reached the Greenbush side of the river. In a few minutes the wounded man seems to have recovered slightly, but not enough to rasse his voice. The noise, however, attracted the attention of employes, as the train stood at the depot, and the unfortunate victim was found saturated in his own blood, which ran in a stream on the floor of the car. His face was dreadfully blackend with powder, and gaping wounds were found in his neck and face. It seems that the robber put the pistol almost at the victim's head, as the powder plainly indicated. Halpine who was able to make a statement, says.

My name is Thomas A. Halpine; I am twenty-eight years of age, and reside at No. 213 Jay street, in Albany; have been in the employment of the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies nearly four years; run on the Albany and Boston Railroad route since July last as messenger; started out on the 8:20 train to-night, being in the express car at the time when the attack was made on me, engaged in footing-up the weights on the bills; just as the train got under way a man about my size, having on dark clothes but no overcoat, and who wore a heavy moustache, jumped on the car through the south door, which was open, at the time; when he obtained a sure footing he drew a pistol and fired at me across the car, the ball striking me in the neck; and I fell to the floor; the man then came up, bent over me as I lay on the floor, and fired again twice, the powder burning my face; I became unconscious, and do not remember anything until I was found on the Greenbush side; the affair occurred on the Albany side of the drawbridge; could recognize the man if I saw him again.

Halpine, on Saturday, was still alive but no hope was entertained of his recovery. Two balls still remain in his body and cannot be extracted. He is conscious and takes occasional nourishment. The ball which entered the right ear, it is now thought, struck the temple bone, and glancing, lodged in the muscles under the ear, without injuring a vital part. From the wounds in the eye and throat, blood passed in large quantities into his stomach. The ball which passed through the neck did not injure any of the large veins or muscles. The greatest danger lies in the fact that inflammation of the brain is likely to ensue at any moment from the effect of the wounds.

The robber, and probobly murderer, was seen to enter the car by several railroad men, but such a thing is not unusual, and no attention was paid to him. No clue of him has yet been found. He is, however, described by the messenger and others, and may possibly be recognized, as several persons answering the description have been noticed about the depot at Albany for a week or two. The Express authorities offer $5,000 reward for intelligence leading to the robber's capture.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Disease in Meat Salt for Hogs How to Preserve Hams &c.

THE WHAT IS IT?

The Pottsdam, N. Y. Courier and Freeman says that on slaughtering a sow of 150 pounds, fattened by Mr. H. D. French of that town, a dark colored streak was noticed extending under the back bone through the loin, in the lard, which on close examination proved to contain dark brown worms from three-eights to nearly one inch in length, with heads about the size of a pin's head, with slim tapering bodies. Nothing of the kind was perceptible in the lean meat, but they were found in clean looking parts of the lard. The hog was purchased last spring from a drove of western pigs.

SALT FOR HOGS.

There is no doubt that the privation of salt is the cause of those violent and fatal diseases which so frequently attack the hog; diseases which baffle all kind of treatment. Salt has the property of preventing many of these diseases which appear suddenly and without apparent cause. Salt is one of the constituents of the blood, and it has been observed that in certain diseases (like the cholera) there is an absence of saline matter in the blood, and in these cases the blood is black; probably the fluidity of the blood, its stimulateing qualities, and the property it possesses of preserveng itself, depends more or less upon these saline components. Those persons who put little or no salt into their own food are the most subject to worms. It is the same with animals. If the food be not regularly salted, salt should be kept near them

TO FIT HORSE COLLARS.

The collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on the first time, immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on the horse, being careful to have the hames so adjusted at the top and bottom as to fit the shoulder, and then put the horse to work. The collar by being wet, will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug fitting collar and no wounds. —Valley Farmer.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

After hams have been smoked, take them down and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground and powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its eggs, for after that is done nothing will stop their ravages.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR ITEMS.

The man who reads and keeps posted, is fortified against the danger of surprise. Ignorance is like an unfortified city. Knowledge is of equal value to the producer as to the consumer.

The districts of California now in cultivation are unable to produce 40,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what is needed for home consumption.

A Connecticut man writes Country Gentleman that two applications of salt water cleaned his hogs of ticks, with which they were covered this summer.

A farmer who runs his farm without a record of expenses and the cost of different crops, is like a ship without a compass or a log book.

A good farmer will never be satisfied with his farming until he is confident his land grows better every year.

The barley crop of Scott county, Iowa, will reach 600,000 bushels.

—Two-thirds of the rain during 1870 fell in the first six months of the year. In June the fall was more than eight inches

—There appears to be a perfect mania among Western young girls to sue some old man for breach of promise, and it is getting unsafe for a benevolent old gentleman to present a little girl with a plaything, for in a year or two she will get on long dresses, and sue him sure. The last case occurred at Evansville, Ind., where an old man whose grandchildren were dead, gave a little girl a series of presents, from an Indian rubber teething-ring up to a doll, and finally he gave her a little gold ring for her little chubby fingers; and as soon as she got old enough she sued the poor old creature because he wouldn't give d qo150,000 to settle it.

VARIETIES.

—There are many working women out of employment at Boston.

—Two hundred tons of silver ore per week pass through Salt Lake City.

—Boston makes about fifteen thousand pairs of shoe buckles and rosettes weekly.

—Paul Morphy, the noted chess player, is now practising law in New Orleans.

—The Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, is eleven miles from the nearest Prussian gun.

—England's manufacturing supremac is said to be becoming a thing of the past.

—The choir sang "Come ye Disconsolate" at a recent wedding at Lafayette, Ind.

—A Cincinnati lager beer firm does business under the name of Schwill & Co.

—There were one hundred and twelve suicides in New York last year.

—New Haven, Conn., has nine citizens who are over ninety years of age.

—A mission, together with a secured school, has been opened in the Chinese quarter of San Frtncisco.

—The New York fashionables are discarding white for black servants, the latter being looked upon as more stylish.

—There are few pennies circulating in the Southern States. Nothing less than five cents is considered of any value there.

—In a New Jersey graveyard is a plain stone with the inscription: "Julia Adams died of thin shoes, April 18, 1839, in her 19th year."

—Excellent wooden shoes are manufactured by the Swedish colony in Maine. A pair costs forty cents, and only two hours time is consumed in manufacture.

—Indiana is emphatically a railroad State. Out of ninety-three counties in the State, seventy-one are crossed by one or more railroads, with stations at the country seats.

—A teacher, catechising his scholars, put the following question; "What was to give light to the world?" "Matches!" cried one of the youngsters after a short pause.

—The various Protestant denominations are said to sustain 86 different missionary societies, with 4,000 missionaries, costing an annual sum of $500,000.

—Is it true that shoe dealers sometimes mark their "fives" and "sixes" as "threes" and "fours" to please their lady customers?

—There were only nineteen fires in Harrisburg, Pa., during the past year, of which five were incendiary. The entire loss did not exceed $3 0,000.

—The question is now agitating Massachusetts whether a wine cellar in a gentleman's private house comes under the law prohibiting the vending of intoxicating beverages.

—Some members of an Indianapolis church set their church on fire and destroyed it, because they didn't like the pastor. How enthusiastic some people are on the subject of religion.

—In Columbia, S. C., 27th ult., Thomas Higgs undertook to drink all the wine his friend would pay for, but the third bottle threw him into a stupor which ended in death.

—Florida has experienced terribly cold weather and the orange groves have suffered accordingly, the ungathered portion of the crop being destroyed as far up the St. John's river as Pilatka.

—"Well, Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Jones, "If I'm anything, I'm a Unitarian; what religion are you?" "I ain't quite sartin what they calls it, but my old man says he's a vegetarian."

—The Countess Guiccioli (Madame de Boissy) has completed her new work, "Lord Byron in Italy," which will contain over forty letters from the poet hitherto unpublished.

—A lady in London somehow got the idea into her head that the devil was in her, and went to the cupboard and hung herself. If woman go to hanging themselves for a little thing like that, they are going to be mighty scarce, that's all.

—Newspaper men in the vicinity of Wurtsboro, Ulster County, take turns sitting up nights to write up the report of the destruction of that town. There is a nitro-glycerine factory there, but not many inhabitants.

—Some doctors leave no stone unturned to cure a patient. One in Iowa gave a woman fourteen kinds of medicine to cure the chills. She has been cold ever since, but hasn't shook a shake, only when the hearse run over a stump over the way to the grave. The doctor has moved away from there.

—An Ohio man who passed around a plate at a religious meeting for contributing for the heathen, and then pocketed the money, has been acquitted of stealing by a jury of the vicinage on the ground that he was the greatest heathen they knew and therefore justly entitled to the money.

—"I think," says Dr. John Brown, of Edinburg, "that every family should have a dog. It is like a perpetual baby; and then it betrays no secrets, never sulks, asks no troublesome questions, never gets into debt, never comes down late to breakfast, and it is always ready for a bit of fun."

—Fanny Fern says that when she was a girl in Boston, girls would have been allowed to occupy an orchestra chair at a cholera hospital, as soon as a theater. We were not aware that Boston had theaters and cholera hospitals and such facilities for amusements, so long ago as when Fanny was a girl. They must have been very primitive affairs.

—The editor of the New Orleans Picayune has received the gift of a wasp's nest, which is three and a half feet around lengthways, and two and three-quarters feet in circumference. The skill and patience displayed in its construction cause him to admit that "man, with all his boasted intellect and skill, has much to learn in aschitecture from the despised and puny wasp."

—It became necessary to dismiss a Maryland school ma'am the other day, and the director who conveyed to her the intelligence that she was free, has had two doctors at work since excavating him to find the bullets, which the teacher of ideas to shoot had fired in amongst him. He says if he lives he will never discharge his duty or a female teacher not another time.

From Daily Post of January 10, 1871.

JACKSON ASSOCIATION BANQUET.

Banquet Last Night—A Brilliant Affair—Speeches and Letters—Toasts and Responses, &c., &c.

Last evening the Young Men's Jackson Association of this county, had its annual banquet at the saloons of Mrs. Morgan, on Sifth street. The hour of nine found assembled the working men of the Democratic party of this vicinity and its guests.

After a bountiful repast had been partaken of, an organization was effected, Major T. Brent Swearengen, by virtue of his office, occupying the chair.

The President, after the call to order, announced the first toast of the evening; "Andrew Jackson," which was responded to James H. Hopkins, Esq.

The gentleman in a particularly eloquent manner referred to General Jackson's career as a soldier, a statesman and a man.

The second toast, "The Union, it must be preserved," was to have been responded to by D. D. Bruce, Esq., but being unavoidably absent, the following letter was read:

To the President and Members of the Young Men's Jackson Association.

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely regret that I will be prevented from meeting with you this evening, and responding in person to the toast just given.

The Union of the States gives our nation its present proud and proper rank among the sovereign powers and people of the whole world.

It was formed to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," and while sovereign in these respects, the *minutia* of life as amongst the people, remained in their own houses, under their own care, and protected by the sovereignty of their States.

By a dissolution of the Union the States as sovereignties would sink into insignificance in the eyes of the world.

By the destruction of the individuality of the States, the individual *man* and all his interests would be lost sight of by reason of their remoteness from the Government; and the blessings of liberty we now enjoy would soon disappear, and our posterity be deprived of their birthright.

The *Union and the States* must both be preserved, and they must both remain sovereign in their respective spheres.

It is no greater treason to the cause of liberty to attempt to dissolve the Union, than it is to attempt to abolish the seperate existence of the States.

The secession of States could not be more disastrous in result, than the abolishing of State individuality.

Let us therefore respond with our whole hearts to the toast: The Union—may it be for ever preserved, it is our galaxy among the nations of the earth; the States are the Stars thereof, and their light is the light of the mind of man.

Respectfully yours,

Jan. 9, 1871. DAVID D. BRUCE.

The reading of the letter was received with great applause.

The ensuing toast was, "The Spirit of the Constitution; the Supremacy of Civil Authority." The response to this sentiment was made by W. D. Moore; Esq., who made a model anti-reconstruction speech, and found that Geary had had at least one bright point in his Message, that was in reference to sending troops into Philadelphia on election day.

"The Democratic Party" was the next sentiment offered, which was replied to by Captain McClelland, the Congressman elect from the Lawrence District. The gentleman's remarks were brief, but to the point, and elicited a well merited share of applause.

The ensuing sentiment was "The First Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, faithful to Democratic Principles, and fearless of the frowns of Arbitrary Power."

This was responded to in a few very pleasant remarks by R. B Patterson, Esq., preliminary to the reading of a letter from Col. Dechert, of the First Senatorial District, in which Col. Dechert expressed his regret at not being able to attend the banquet, owing to his duties at Harrisburg, but expressing a hope that he would meet the Association at a future time. Great applause followed the reading of the letter.

HON. EDGAR COWAN'S ADDRESS

Hon. Edgar Cowan was introduced and responded to regular toast No. 6." Our invited Guests. He spoke at considerable length and with much eloquence, touching upon the chief political topics interesting to the Democracy at the present day. He dwelt at length on the illegal abridgment of State Rights through the agency of the Republican administration alluding particularly to the unjust restraints imposed upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—restraints which the State Government should never have allowed. The Romans, said Mr. Cowan, once had a feast of rioting and disorder where the common order of things where things as subverted and the wildest orgies induged in; armong other customs that prevailed among the Romans on this occasion was that of changing the relative positions of master and servant. Slaves then became masters, and masters slaves, the former privileged for the time being to commit the grossest excesses at the expense of the latter. Even such is the present condition of our politics. Slaves are rulers, tyranical rulers, even while a corrupt government would compel their former masters to grovel in the dust at their feet.

All our troubles, said Mr. Cowan, have arisen from violations of the constitution; and one of the greatest violations of the constitution that has ever been perpetrated was the sending of United States troops to control the election last October, [applause.] Governor Geary deserves all credit for that passage in his message where he condemns the inovation on our rights. Let us give him credit for that said Mr. Cowan, and then in an eloquent burst which drew down thunders of applause from the audience—he continued—but had Governor Geary the time, warm blood of a Pennsylvanian running through

Continued on Fifth Page.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, January 9, 1871.

PRESIDENT GRANT is evidently a close reader of THE POST, and a very obstinate Radical to boot, as he persistently refuses to adopt our suggestions, and does everything as nearly contrary to our views as possible.

THE revelations made by the New York *Evening Post*, which appears in our telegraphic columns, this morning, shows up the San Domingo job in a new light, and fully accounts for GRANT'S zeal in the matter.

B. H. HILL and D. L. YULEE of Georgia are out in letters accepting the situation. We gravely doubt the propriety of this, since we object to "going it blind." If any body can tell just what the "situation" is at the present writing, he is indeed wise beyond his time.

WE are promised a piscatorial exorcism in the Cabinet in March next. That mouth is thought to be favorable one for going for FISH. It will be seen upon the organization of the Forty-second Congress, whether anybody is able to put a hook into the nose of the leviathan, and "jerk" him out of his comfortable quarters.

THE oracular announcement comes from Washington that SCHUYLER COLFAX is going to write and publish a letter in favor of GRANT'S re-nomination. Singularly enough, Dr. JACKSON, the colored biographer of His Excellency in this city, announces his intention to take up ULYSSES' biography at the precise point where BONNER choked old JESSE off.

SENATOR MORRILL of Vermont propose to raise the revenue in a novel way. He propose to pass a law levying a tax of one dollar upon every application for an office worth $1,000 a year and fifty cents extra where the salary exceeds that same. If such a law should be passed and carried out, the Radical party would individually and collectively bankrupt in less than six months.

It is hinted in Washington that a general reconstruction or the entire South upon an entirely new plan is shortly to be undertaken, by which it is hoped to prevent Radical reverses in the future. The only way we know to accomplish the desired object is to restrict the right of franchise wholly to Radical office seekers. A great deal of disloyal voting might be prevented in this way.

ONE curiosity of the Census is that it exhibits the fact that the increase of population for the last decade has been largely in the towns. As for instance, in Ohio it is shown that the increase in population of the rural districts for ten years was only 70,000, while in the cities and towns it was 248,000. The same fact is noticeable in New England and elsewhere.

WE are sorry that the soul of the *Gazette* is troubled over the speech of Speaker WALLACE, and trust that it will eventually become calm. Our cotemporary thinks it naughty for WALLACE to charge corruption upon the Radical leaders. Only the day before Mr. WALLACE delivered his speech, the *Gazette* solemnly called upon the Democratic Senate to defeat the corrupt schemes that would be hatched in the Radical House. The *Gazette* don't "gibe" well in its ideas some times.

THAT part of Governor GEARY'S Message that will attract attention throughout the entire country, namely his assault upon GRANT'S military interference with elections, barely receives editorial mention in the *Dispatch*, is dismissed with two lines by the *Commercial*, and totally ignored by the *Gazette*. We are curious to know the causes which led to this editorial omission, especially in the latter case. Were our cotemporaries afraid to express their opinions, or did their eye sight fail them before they reached that part of the Message?

SOME restless newspapers imagine it is enterprise to steal a copy of a Governor's message, or having an advance copy published in violation of the pledge given when obtaining possession of it. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* having published GOV. HAYES message one day in advance of the delivery, found it necessary to make the following apology:

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—AN APOLOGY.

We owe an apology to Governor Hayes, which we make with the first issue after the offense requiring it.

We received in advance a copy of the message, with the indorsement, "not to publish until after it was read in the Legislature."

As our Weekly would be put to press on Tuesday, and the message would not appear in the daily until this morning, we sent it to the newsroom that it might go into the Weekly, which would not be given to the public until to day. By misapprehension, it was put into the daily, which we did not intend.

We deeply regret the occurence, as interest and honor require good faith in such matters.

GEARY is one of the rats, having instict enough to leave the sinking ship. He has an obscure idea that Pennsylvania don't belong to GRANT but should have some rights, especially about election times. He would have made a larger draft upon the respect of honest men, if he had informed the chucklehead at Washington, who wants to play the petty despot, at the time he sent his armed soldiery into the State, to interfere with the highest and dearest right of the citizen, that he had infringed upon the Constitution and must retire from our borders. He did not however give voice to his indignation until three mouths after the outrage, but better late, than never. Let him go forward.

THE Atlanta, Georgia, correspondent of the *Tribune* elaborates a very neat scheme, by which it is proposed to overthrow the election in that State. He goes on to say that the Legislature elected will be largely Democratic, but this Legislature does not, according to Republican opinion in that State, elect United States Senators, that question having already been decided by the last Legislature. The new Legislature does not meet until November next. Republicans there are not ready to believe that Congress will refuse the admission of their Senator, whose term commences on the 4th of March next. Should Congress admit the Senator elected by the last Legislature, thus ending the vexed question, it would give the Republican party a strong foothold at least in Georgia, on which to rally from the late defeat. To fully appreciate the beauties of this scheme it must be recollected that the Radical majority in the Senate have already declared that the Senators heretofore elected were not entitled to seats in that body. The State has now been reconstructed three or four times, and the late election was held on a different day from that provided by the State Constitution, under a law framed specially by Attorney General AKERMAN with a view to his own election to the Senate. But with all the disadvantages under which the Democrats were placed, they came out victorious. But witness the sudden change. The Senate will now in all probability admit the Radicals to seats, to which they lately decided they were not entitled, simply because the Georgia election went Democratic. A party of great moral ideas, truly!

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* falls into the error of stating that the late important decision in the case of BENHAM'S assignees vs. The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, was rendered by Judge "MCKENNA of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey." The decision was rendered by Judge McKENNAN of the Western District of Pennsylvania in this city.

F. H. TEESE, Esq., an eminent lawyer af Newark, New Jersey, has published a pamphlet entitled "Insanity as a reply to the plea of Suicide," in which the author reviews the construction of the law as given by Judge McKENNAN in his late charge to jury in the case of the Messrs. NIMICK.

The following are the main points in the question as discussed by Mr. TEESE:

In view of the increasing demand made for payment of policies of life insurance where the assuree caused his own death, it may be well to consider whether the payment of the insurance on the lives of suicides ought to be encouraged, where the legal right to receive it is doubtful, and whether the law concerning contracts should not be at least as strictly construed in such cases as in other actions on contracts. If, as a matter of law, payment of a life insurance policy cannot be enforced, then a life insurance company, particularly a mutual company, which is simply a trustee of the funds of its members, cannot rightfully use those funds in payment of such a claim. To do so would be as much a misappication of the company as would be that of any other gift of the moneys intrusted to its charge.

The author fully discusses the subject of suicide and says that "in most of the opinions of the judges who have held that insanity is a sufficient excuse for suicide in actions against life insurance companies, very little account appears to have been taken of the recognized legal principles relating to the civil acts of lunatics in other cases. But it should be considered that in the destruction of life by the assured he commits an injury to the life insurance company for which it ought not to be called upon to suffer, any more than any other person who is injured by the wrongful acts of a lunatic." The weight of the legal authorities, in the view of the author is that when self destruction was intended, voluntary and willful, by a person who had sufficient mind to understand the physical nature of the act, the policy will be void, although the assured might not be morally responsible." The valuable and practical views of the pamphlet will doubtless come up on the second trial of the case.

BY throwing out nine counties in Florida, which were largely Democratic, the Radicals have been enabled to announce a victory. There is nothing like being "trooly loil," and thus be enabled to step into office whether the people elect you or not.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The great railway enterprises of the country are not without their serious drawbacks when considered with reference to the loss of life and injury of limb to persons traveling upon them. During the the last day of October, the following first ten months of 1870, closing with causalties are reported:

	Killed.	Injured.
Ohio	9	17
New Jersey	10	46
New York	21	63
California	20	23
Iowa	12	10
Tennessee	1	18
Pennsylvania	9	50
Indiana	6	18
Vermont	5	20
Massachusetts	3	12
Mississippi	21	15
New Hampshire	1	18
Illinois	5	26
Utah	0	8
Louisiana	0	10
Missouri	1	0
South Carolina	1	6
Kansas	27	43
Maine	1	9
Virginia	15	49
Total	168	484
Total killed and injured		652

It must be borne in mind, however, that this large total only includes passengers, and not the vast number who have been killed by being run over, or while engaged in operating them.

The comparatively small State of Kansas heads this sanguinary list of death and disaster, while New York stands second. Louisiana and Utah both stand at zero in fatal accidents, while their list of wounded is small.

Mississippi, which stands fourth on the list, furnishes the most serious and disastrous accident of the year, which happened by the falling of a trestle work on the Mississippi Central, near the town of Bunker, by which twenty-one persons were killed, and fifteen more or less injured. Add to this the losses of property, and a faint idea of the defects in our railway system which need remedying, may be gained.

The immediate and remote causes which led to these frightful accidents are well worth the consideration of our railroad managers. We do not believe that there is any defect in the operating of railways that cannot be discovered and measurably remedied; and since our railroad managers, in too many cases, do not take the trouble to investigate and provide against them, it is obviously the duty of the courts and the law making power to take the matter fully in hand and deal with it as its importance demands.

The comparative safety of railway travel in England is due, beyond all question to the fact that the courts demand of the companies a strict fulfillment of all the requirements they take upon themselves and deal with severity with managers and employes who do not exercise due precautions in the running of trains. They are not only held to answer to the penal enactments of the country, but are compelled to pay heavy pecuniary damages to the dependents of the victims of their negligence, and those who sustain personal injuries but escape with their lives.

It is not unfrequently the case that verdicts are returned in the English courts to the amount of thirty thousand or forty thousand dollars for personal injuries, and we have noticed at least one case in which more than fifty thousand dollars was recovered. It is true that heavy verdicts do not wholly prevent fatal or serious accidents, but it greatly reduces their prevalence, as it compels the companies, as a matter of self protection, to operate their roads with greater care and consequent safety to passengers.

According to the returns of the British Board of Trade, there was paid by the railroad companies of England and Ireland in 1868, for damages for accidents, no less a sum than $2,103,855. Of this amount, $1,407,940 was for injury done to persons, and $695,915 for damage to goods. The figures for 1869-70 are not at hand but from reliable estimates the totals are likely to exceed that of 1868.

There is a possibility of holding railroad companies to too strict an accountability, and forty or fifty thousand dollars, under most circumstanses, are too heavy. On the other hand the traveling public is entitled to protection, which should be more freely accorded by the courts and Legislatures than at present. As soon as a stricter policy is pursued, fatal accidents will sensibly diminish.

GREELEY fears he could not be a delegate from New York to the next Presidential Convention of the Radicals, and is looking about for a place to come from. Oregon, since he last represented it, has returned to the Democracy which makes it disloyal in the eyes of the philosopher. Utah would make a Congressional Territory if in proper shape, and we would suggest to HORACE to correspond with BRIGHAM on the subject as once. In the meantime GREELEY apologises for GRANT, and thinks his faults and misfortunes are to be shouldered by the Republican party. He says:

Whatever blame there is may justly attach to us, who took him from the head of the army and made him our Chief Magistrate, fully aware that he never voted a Republican ticket, if, indeed, he ever voted at all. While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President, until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that General Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868.

THE *Gazette* holds the more the President is exposed the more he grows in the affections of the people. This is on the principle of the monkey climbing the pole.

BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITY.

In view of the interest awakened in this country concerning military interference with State and municipal affairs, it is well worth one's while to compare the regulations of the British monarchy with the powers conferred by the Radical Congress upon the President. Even we may learn a lesson of Democracy in the more liberal views entertained under a constitutional monarchy.

We take the following from the recently published military regulations for 1868, by Queen VICTORIA, for the government of the military, and the protection of the rights of the people under the exercise of military authority. By these regulations it will be seen that the public liberty is much more zealously guarded in England than in our own country.

913. When troops are called out in aid of the civil power at home, the officer commanding at the station is immediately to report the same by telegraph to the military secretary for the information of the commander-in-chief, and is to forward a duplicate report by the same channel to the quartermaster-general. The officer commanding the party will report to the military secretary daily in writing, as well as to the officer commanding the station from which he has been detached, the progress or completion of the service on which he is employed. An immediate notification of *every* movement of the troops is also to be made to the quartermaster-general.

914. *No* officer is to go out with troops for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of riot, the maintenance of the public peace, or the execution of the law, except *upon the requisition of a magistrate in writing*, or in the cases of *great and sudden emergency* referred to in paragraph 912.

[The reference in paragraph 912 is to an opinion by Attorney-General Law, dated Lincoln's Inn, April 1, 1801, wherein he refers to case of such sudden riot that anybody may arm himself and use ordinary means of force without the presence of a peace officer to suppress such disturbance.]

915. The officer commanding the troops is to move to the place to which he shall be directed *by the magistrate*: he is to take care that the troops march in regular military order, with the usual precautions, and that they are not scattered, detatched or posted in a situation in which they may not be able to act in their own defense. *The magistrate is to accompany the troops*, and the officer is to remain near him.

916. When the number of the detachment shall be under twenty files, it is to be told off into four sections. If there should be more than twenty files, the detatchment is to be told off into more sections than four.

917. All commands to the troops are to be given to the officer. The troops are not, on any account, to fire exceping by word of command of their officer, who is to exercise a humane discretion respecting the extent of the line of fire, and is not to give the word of command to fire *unless distinctly required to do so by the magistrate*.

918. In order to guard against all misunderstanding, officers commanding troops or detachments are, on every occasion in which they may be employed in the suppression of riots or in the enforcement of of the law, to take the most effectual means, *in conjunction with the magistrates*, under whose orders they may be placed, for notifying beforehand and explaining to the people opposed to them, that in the event of the troops being ordered to fire, their fire will be effective.

919. If the commanding officer should be of opinion that a slight effort would be sufficient to attain the object, he is to give the word of command to one or two specified files to fire. If a greater effort should be required, he is to give the word of command to one of the sections, told off as above ordered, to fire; the fire of the other sections being kept in reserve till necessary and when required, the fire of each of them being given by the regular word of command of the commanding officer.

920. If there should be more officers than one with the detachment, and it should be necessary that more sections than one should fire at a time, the commanding officer is to fix upon, and clearly indicate to the troops what officer is to order any number of the sections to fire: such officer is to receive his directions from the commanding officer, *after the latter shall have received the requisition of the magistrate to fire*. No other individual except the one indicated by the commanding officer is to give orders to any file or section to fire.

921. The firing is to cease the moment it is no longer necessary, whether the magistrate may order the cessation not. Care is to be taken not to fire upon persons separated from the crowd. It is to be observed that to fire over the heads of a crowd engaged in an illegal pursuit would have the effect of favoring the most daring and the guilty, and might have the effect of sacrificing the less daring and even the innocent.

922. If firing should unfortunately be necessary, and *should be ordered by the magistrate*, officers and soldiers must feel that they have a serious duty to perform; and they must perform it with coolness and steadiness, and in such manner as to be able to discontinue their fire at the instant at which it shall be found that there is no longer occasion for it.

923. Commanding officers of stations and corps are, on the requisition of governors of convict establishments in their neighborhood, to afford temporary assistance in aid of the civil guard in cases of urgency, such as a disposition on the part of the convicts to munity. Reports of the demand of the governor and of the completion of the service are to be immediately made to the military secretary.

THE Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* (Radical) has been studying the politics of its party and the conduct of its party managers in that State and says; "The people of this State have for long and weary years been the victims of these shystering, cold-blooded political mountebanks. We give these latter due notice that there is a period to *their* way of doing things. * * * And we also know that they (the people) are determined, henceforth, to see well to it that they shall not in these regards be longer misrepresented. So we read the symptoms of the times. So we cast this horoscope of our black-leg gentry who have heretofore run our politics." A similar feeling is taking hold of the people in all sections of the country.

LAST YEAR'S GRAIN TRADE.

The year 1870 was marked with wide fluctuation in all the principal markets of the country in the grain trade, and frequent violent and spasmodic reactions. The causes that led to these reactions were varied, and in but few instances clearly defined. The subjoined tables exhibit the amount of grain and flour received at New York for the three past years, the amount exported and the comparative prices of grain, flour and gold at the close of each year respectively.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour (bbls.)	2,86 ,726	3,595,716	8,143,993
Wheat (bus.)	12,988,147	23,813,652	24,088 142
Corn (bus.)	19,053,613	11 666,784	9,143,478
EXPORTED.			
Flour (bbls.)	1,020,522	1,584,211	1,950,234
Wheat (bus.)	5,775,109	18,240,586	18,446,035
Corn (bus.)	6,002,825	1,637,586	487,702
COMPARATIVE PRICES.			
Flour (N. Y. State.)	$6 80	$5 35	$6 25
Flour (Western)	6 60	4 85	6 10
Corn	1 10	1 10	82
Gold	1 35	1 21	1 11

At the begining of the year 1870, the wheat market opened with a decided feeling of depression, which continued until the first of April. The stock of flour in the New York market was fully 100,000 barrels less than at present, but there was no confidence felt in the future, while all the grain markets of the world were enormously overstocked.

Late in April of last year both France and Prussia, in anticipation of a war that to them doubtless seemed inevitable, gave out that their crops had been shortened by failure, and entered the market as heavy purchasers, although it was two months later before the possibility of a war was reduced to a probability in the estimation of other nations. From this time breadstuffs had an upward tendency, and two weeks after the declaration of war extra flour freely commanded seven and seven and one-fourth dollars, which indicated a rise of two dollars and seventy-five cents from the 20th of April, or an average of nearly one dollar per month. By the first of Otcober, however, the advance had fallen off to such an extent that the figures of April had again been practically touched.

Wheat has followed very closely in the footsteps of flour, although it was generally the favorite with speculators. It touched the lowest point in April, No. 2 Spring wheat selling at $1,02, reaching the highest point $1,52, late in July, falling to $1,08 in October, and afterward advancing to $1,25 toward the close of the year.

New wheat opened with a better showing; No. 2 reaching at one time in October $1,42, having advanced from $1,15, the opening price. By an inspection of the statistics, we find the stock of wheat on hand at the close of the years 1869 and 1870, at the principal grain markets of the country, New York, Chicago and Milwaukee to be as follows:

	1869.	1870.
New York (Bus.)	4,4 6,399	3,700,008
Chicago (")	2,891,615	2,838,081
Milwaukee (")	1,564,000	1,662,000
Total	8,924,984	7 745,0 9

This shows a falling off of nearly one million of bushels, principally in New York. It is altogether probable that at the current prices the present stock will be greatly reduced within the next four months.

The corn crop of 1869 was extremely deficient, and a scarcity and high prices prevailed. The crop of 1870, however, was bountiful, and the result has been a general lowering of prices, which already amounts to thirty-five cents on the bushel in a few weeks.

The supply of oats has not been excessive. There was a heavy loss to purchasers of barley during the early part of the year, while rye has been dull and dragging during the whole year.

The following figures show the stock of grain in the New York market at the close of the years 1868-9-70, as taken from the *Daily Bulletin's* review:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Wheat, bush	4,028,065	4,486,389	3,700,008
Corn	2,064,079	640,500	333,033
Rye	296,443	60,060	192,070
Barley	647,409	639,963	1,461,172
Oats	3,213,388	1,706,955	2,289,065
Malt	121,173	94,114	358,330
Peas	74,708	47,671	14,571

That paper in closing an article upon the subject says: "The West seems to have wisely given over the effort to force her views upon us, and this branch of the trade of the country seems to have assumed a sounder basis than it has had since the termination of the late civil war. We believe the West may be assured that we shall be able to pay her fair price for all that she may send us during the remainder of the crop year." It is to be hoped that the New York speculators and their agents in Chicago, Milwaukee and other Western points, will so conduct themselves as to make good the words of our cotemporary.

THE "Vigilantes" have not yet finished heir work in California. Becently three hundred men of Los Angelos assembled in a ball, chose a President, and entered into discussion of the case of MIGUEL LACHENIA, who, on the previous Wednesday, killed one JACOB BELL. They came to a unanimous decision, and at eleven o'clock went to the jail, battered in the doors, and took the prisoner out and hung him in a corral. The prisoner confessed his guilt in a speech he made at the foot of the gallows. The sheriff made all proper resistance, but it was useless.

BEING plucked in an examination for the bar, a female Milwaukean has resolved that the next best way of making a living out of other people's suits is to turn tailor, and has opened a shop where contracts for breeches are taken instead of breaches of contract, and the red tape measure of the law replaced by tape measures of an equally leg-al nature.

WHITEWASPING THE PRESIDENT IN ADVANCE.

During the discussion of the San Domingo resolutions in the Senate, Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN, the able and talented Senator from Ohio, made some excellent points upon the Radical Senators who were so anxious to cover up the jobbery of President GRANT, and give him a thorough whitewashing in advance. We make the following extracts from his speech:

Mr. Thurman. Mr. President, I shall not enter into any comparison between Democrats and other members. Undoubtedly the impression made by the remarks of the Senator from New York was that accusation had been made against the President of the United States, and that justice to the President required the investigation by this commission, and, if I am not mistaken, the Senator will see upon looking at his own remarks that he claimed that the President should at least have the privilege that the poorest culprit in the land has, of vindicating himself.

But, sir, I beg the Senate not to lose sight of the last remark with which the Senator concluded his speech before I rose, and that was that he wanted this refusal to adopt the amendment of the Senator from Delaware to have peculiar significance that should be attached to this day's proceedings. After having said in effect that this commission should be constituted in order to get the facts that would vindicate the President, he now throws out the idea that we shall whitewash the President in advance. That is it. There is no help for it. He wants the significance of this day's proceedings to be that this Senate whitewashes the President and holds him up as clear and pure as the icicle that hung from Diana's temple.

Now, sir, I do not think this resolution has anything to do with crimination or recrimination of the President. I do not think that the President is on trial at all in this resolution. I do not think there are any accusations here against the President. I know of nothing here that would justify anybody in saying that the President is put on trial. If the Republican party in the Senate, if the friends of the President, choose to say to the country that the President is on trial, that the head of the Republican party, as he has been called—although I thought the President of the United States was the head of the nation and not the head of a party—if the friends of the President choose to announce to the American people that the President of the United States is on trial at the instance of his friends, on the motion of the sagacious and able Senator from Indiana, I am sure that the ten Democrats here will not object in the least, although I must enter my protest, as a gentleman, that there is no foundation for the charge. As a gentleman, and having some little kind of regard for a native born citizen of Ohio, I must say that there is not much foundation for it. But if the sixty-one Republican Senators will say and insist upon it that the President of the United States is on trial, and that it is necessary to have this commission in order to vindicate him, then, I submit to the logic of my friend from New York, you ought not to begin by acquitting him before you hear the evidence.

Now, sir, the precedents cited by my colleague have no application whatever to this case. This is very anomalous kind of commission. It is not a commission to negotiate a treaty with a tribe of Indians. It is a commission to make inquiries. Where? In a foreign country; inquiries not one of which can be made except with the assent of the Government of that country. You have to accredit these commissioners to that foreign country in order to obtain its leave to make the inquiries. With what right can three private gentlemen go into Dominica and inquire about its archives, take a census of its people, and take a vote, or what is equivalent to a vote, of its people as to whether they are for or against annexation to the United States, without the consent of that Government? What would we say to a European Power that should appoint commissioners to come to the United States to make such an investigation as is provided for by this resolution, and to take a census of the American people whether we are in favor of annexation to France or to the North German Confederation? We would say to those gentlemen, "Leave our shores, and leave them quickly."

Here are commissioners, then, to be accredited to a foreign Government to make inquires the most vital into the condition of that independent Government and to make them publicly to the world. They cannot do that without the consent of that Government. They are no mere commissioners to make inquiries here within the Republic of the United States, where our authority is supreme. They are no mere commissioners to make a treaty with a tribe of wild Indians. Their character is diplomatic. Their character is that of negotiators to a certain extent, with a foreign country; for among the other things that they are to ascertain is to find out upon what terms the people of Dominica and the Dominican Government are willing to be annexed to the Government of the United States.

If the President cannot appoint a foreign minister of the lowest grade to make the most insignificant treaty in the world without the consent of the Senate, if he cannot send a minister or a charge d'affaires to the rajah of Borneo without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, if he cannot appoint a minister to one of the little South American republics, Nicaragua or the like, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, where they have nothing to do, will you say that he shall appoint, without the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners to inaugurate this question of the annexation of Dominica to this Government? a step which once taken no man can tell where it will end, for I beg my friends to remember *c'est le premier pas qui coute;* and I beg them to remember also that *facilis descensus Averni.*

I tell you, sir, this is the greatest subject that has been before the American people since the Constitution was formed. The annexation of Louisiana was a necessity. It was a territory on this continent. Louisiana cut our great river, the Mississippi, it embraced the whole of the Missouri river; it was a contiguous territory; it was a question of absolute necessity, life and death, to the American people that Louisiana should be annexed. In the same way Florida and Texas were annexed. They were part of this continent. It was a matter of great importance that they should be annexed. There was no departure from our policy, no departure from the precedents of the country in that, but now you propose to go beyond the sea, you begin a wholly new policy; you inaugurate a step that you have never before taken. You have annexed large portions of this continent, and wisely done so; but you do not own an island in the world except a few that pertain to the continent, which we already own.

—Why don't the great men of France stir? Why do they remain motionless and cold while our bleeding country is ruined? asked an orator in Paris the other day. "Because they are cast in bronze," answered a voice from the gallery.

Work of the Indian Ring in Washington—Four Thousand People in Kansas to be Driven from Their Homes in Midwinter

(From the Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor, Dec. 29.)

We were astounded last evening to learn that General Merrill had received orders from the War Department to repair to La Cygne with troops to drive the settlers from the Miami Reserve. This, too, in midwinter, and by procurement, doubtless of the "Indian Ring," whose operations are being checkmated by the resolution of Senator Ross. General Merrill left last night, and about half a company of United States troops will follow to-day. General Merrill is a kind, judicious officer, who will have to do his duty, however unpleasant. It will be gratifying to him that his instructions do not compel him to use force until further orders are received.

The settlers on the Miami Reservation number from 3,000 to 4,000 people. The town of La Cygne, which alone has a population of 900 souls, is situated on this reservation, and they, too, must share the fate of the rest. They went upon the land anticipating the action of the Government in securing them titles. They have been in quiet possession for years, and have made substantial homes and valuable improvements, the assessed valuation of which cannot fall short of $800,000. Many fine house and barns have been built, whole sections of land have been put under cultivation, and numerous orchards, with bearing trees abound. Yet they are ordered to leave all and surrender their homes to a pack of thieves and lobbyists, who have been hanging on the skirts of the Indian Department for years. They have swindled the settlers on the Black Bob lands out of their homes, and they are now trying to do the same thing with the Miami settlers, and if they succeed in this the "next job" that will command their attention will be the New York Indian lands in this county. Indeed, one of their pimps has already been among these settlers, and offered to secure them titles to their lands for $150 apiece. And right here we would like to know why this agent is sent among the settlers. If this pimp of the "ring" can secure them titles to their land for the exceeding trifling amount of $150 apiece, why, then, cannot it be secured to them for nothing, save the price actually paid the Government for the land?

The settlers on the Miami lands have looked to our representatives in Congress to secure for them their rights. Meanwhile the "Indian ring," by the trick of bogus and every other kind of "head rights," have been stealing the titles from the settlers. And at last, at the behest of this heartless ring, they are to be dispossessed in midwinter—turned out of the houses that they built with their own hands, simply because some soulless scoundrels want to sell their homes from under them and pocket the money. Let the united voice of Kansas go up in condemnation of this crowning act of villany.

Let us, through our press, the State officers and the people, send up such a protest to the President as will cause him to countermand the order of the War Department in such a way that no such order will ever again be issued.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lawlessness in Union County—Murders by the Negro Militia—A Sheriff's Posse Resisted and an Officer Killed—Fatal Affray in Edgefield County.

A Richmond telegram of the 6th says: "Accounts received here from Union county, South Carolina, state that the most intense excitement exists there, owing to a series of bloody murders, the result of lawlessness on the part of the militia. It appears that a few nights since a drayman, named Mat Stevens, was waylaid by a party of twenty-five armed negro militia, under command of a desparado named Captain Walker. Stevens had in his cart at the time a barrel of whiskey, which the negroes demanded. He gave them a bottle, but not content with that, they asked for more, and were refused in a determined manner. A volley of bullets, which killed Stevens, was the immediate reply. A companion of Stevens named Robertson, who was with him, succeeded in escaping. The next day the murdered and mutilated body of the drayman was found about two hundred yards from the highway, lying across two of the breech-loading muskets used by the militia. Upon the information given by Robertson warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the negro members of the militia engaged in the murderous affray. Deputy Sheriff Smith organized a posse and proceeded to capture the alleged murders. He succeeded in arresting several without being molested, until they came to a house occupied by three negroes named Ellis, all of whom refused to surrender, and fired upon the Sheriff's posse, killing one white man, wounding another and a negro. The Deputy Sheriff is also said to be wounded. Finding that desperate measures were about to be resorted to the negroes at length surrendered. Walker, the militia captain, was arrested while endeavoring to escape on a train. One of the arrested negroes charges him with the instigation of the whole affair, and another negro has arrived in Columbia with the intention of laying the whole matter before the Governor, who corroborates the statement of the other.

A telegram states that Captain George Butler, of Edgefield county, brother of General M. C. Butler, was shot and killed during an altercation of a private nature by a young man named Winslow Hamilton, of the same county, near the Savannah river, on Monday last.

—There was a double marriage, in fun, at a social gathering in Albany, on New Year's eve, but the young wives have made a serious matter of it by insisting that the marriages are just as legal as though cemented by a real minister, inasmuch as they had made a public acknowledgement of their wish and intention to take each other "for better or worse" in the presence of witnesses.

—The golden wedding of Hezekiah Bissel and wife, of East Windsor, Ct., was celebrated on the 26th ultimo. Among the bridal presents was a loaf of cake covered with gold dollars. At the golden wedding of his brother, John Bissel, celebrated a few days before, and who lives in the same neighborhood, the couple received numerous presents, among them a very valuable Bible from the neighbors.

—An extraordinary case is on trial before a United States Commissioner in Rochester. It is alleged that the defendant and about thirty others entered into a formal written agreement, before the election, to sell their votes to whoever would pay the most, and that one of the by-laws of their association provided that twenty lashes should be inflicted on any member who voted contrary to the direction of their President.

—There is a bill before the Virginia Legislature to change the name of the State to the "Old Dominion."

(For the New York Evening Post.)

KIND THOUGHTS.

Let us cherish a memory for pleasant things,
And let all the others go.
It is never by giving "tit for tat"
That we touch the heart of a foe.
It is not by dwelling on fancied wrongs
That we feel their sting grow less;
And Malice once entering the heart, is sure
To crush out all tenderness.

Forgive—forget—tho' the wrong be great,
And your heart be stricken sore;
For thinking of trouble makes it worse,
And its pain is all the more.
Do kindly things to your neighbor, e'en
Tho' they do not so to you,
Tho' they be wrong, unjust, unkind,
Keep your own heart ever true.

The heart is a garden, our thoughts the flowers
That spring into fruitful life.
Have care that in sowing there fall no seed
From the weed of cruel strife.
O! loving words are not hard to say
If the heart be loving too,
And the kinder the thoughts you give to others,
The kinder their thoughts to you.

HOPE ARDOR.

"THEY SAY."

They say—ah! well, suppose they do:
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicion may arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought—
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say?

They say—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue:
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all the best you can?

They say—well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrongs redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring ones restore,
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

They say—oh! pause and look within:
See how thine heart inclines to sin!
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou, too, shouldst sink beneath its power:
Pity the frail—weep o'er their fall—
But speak of good, or not at all!

SHIPS ON THE SEA.

BY T. HOOD.

I launched a shallop on the sea,
I wrote "Ambition" round the prow:
It speed before the breezes free—
White broke the wave beneath the bow.

The calm gray sky of early morn
Was flecked and barred with golden cloud,
As onward that small bark was borne,
While fresh'ning breezes shrilled the shroud.

But ere the sun mid-heaven clomb,
The storm-wrack mounted up the sky,
The madd'ning sea grew pale with foam,
And lurid lightenings leapt on high.

Back, back my little boat was driven,
The cordage reft, the canvas rent;
Till on the shore its timbers riven
The breakers scattered, as they spent.

And yet another tiny boat
I ventured on the hungry brine;
And "Hope" also the prow I wrote,
'Twas launched at evening's dim decline.

I hung a lantern on the mast,
A glow-worm spark which faintly burned,
Tost by the slender ray it cast
My shallop's course might be discerned.

Night closed around the fated bark;
I saw the gleaming cresset drown;
For in the silence and the dark
Of middle night the "Hope" went down.

And now I sit upon the shore,
The jest of all that wander there;
And on the sand for evermore
I write the single word—"Despair."

Agricultural Crumbs.

(From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.)

Be prudent in planting; one corn is often enough for an acher; and if you must leave anything out, why, drop your potatoes.

Keep your rake in good order—Reformed rakes make good husband-men.

Farmers are not expected to be men of letters, but it is generally understood that you will make A while the sun shines.

Your field may be "furrowed with care," but it cannot be "harrowed by the recollection."

Even your grief may be of a moving character, for when there are no horses the farmer's (s)teers will move the plow.

No matter how much work you have on foot, keep your tow out of the flax.

You must remember which are the most noisy vegetables—the potato balls, and you can make a pumpkin holler.

Keep in mind the active ones, beans will run, you can see the cornstalk in the field, and one vine that you plant you may find hop when it comes up.

Don't let your cattle stray; they often wander to the most mysterious places; we once saw a cowhide in a shoemaker's shop.

Best locks for your barn in winter—Bullocks.

Flower for the hayfield—The winerows.

The sentiment of cheese is artronomical, for when forced to expression it gives the milky whey.

When you get your stock in for the Winter, remember you cannot wear the hoes you dug the potato with.

Your wife may baste the chicken, but you will have to sow the crop yourself.

When you find the larks-pur in the country it may be safe to judge the cattle go to the fields.

If you are dazy about the head in the Spring it may be from over stuffing; some are savory in the river in Summer.

The flowers are no exception in following the fashions; go to pond and you find the lily pads there.

If you design to sweep the country at election time you will find an under-brush in the woods.

If you are profane and like a dam-ask Rose in the farm kitchen for tulips, you may get it.

Unprepared for War.

The following official dispatches show how entirely unprepared France was for the war into which she rushed with Prussia in July last:

METZ, July 20, 1870.

Military Governor to Minister of War, Paris:

In Metz there is no sugar, coffee, rice, cognac nor salt, and but little bacon and biscuit. Send me quickly at least a million rations, via Thionville.

METZ, July 24, 1870.

Quartermaster Third Corps to Minister War, Paris:

To-morrow the Third Corps leaves Metz. I have no sanitary corps, no field hospitals, no stores, no train, no scales, and in the Fourth and in the cavalry division I have no officer. I pray Your Excellency to help me out of this embarrassment. The Central headquarters cannot assist, though there are more than ten officers there.

METZ, July 24, 1870.

Military Governor to Minister of War:

No biscuits or oats here for Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Corps. Send quickly the 3,000 kilogrammes demanded on the 18th inst.; urge the supply of oats; hay wanting; it is impossible to supply the Third Corps with rations for the campaign. Biscuit has been drawn from all places; it must be returned.

THIONVILLE, July 24, 1870.

Commanding General of Fourth Corps to Chief of General Staff, Paris:

The Fourth Corps lacks sutlers, field hospital, carriages for soldiers and staff. Toul is completely without a garrison.

The annals of history do not show any parallel to this criminal folly of launching into a gigantic war without the slightest preparation for it.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Suitable Hints for the Farmyard and Household—Grinding Grain, &c.

GRINDING GRAIN.

It is a great mistake to feed most kind of animals whole or coarsely ground grain. The horse does not always masticate his food so perfectly as might be desired, and it is very common to see grain pass him quite undigested, and so perfect that its germ even is not destroyed. The same may be said of the ox. The skillful feeder of stock knows very well that it is very poor economy to feed coarsely ground meal to a fattening animal like the ox. We once heard the Hon. Paoli Lothrop, than whom there are very few more observing or more intelligent feeders of stock, say that he considered it the greatest mistake the farmer could make to feed whole or even coarse ground grain to fattening animals. They did not get anything like the full good of it.

TO BLEACH MUSLIN.

For five pounds of cotton, dissolve six ounces of chloride of lime in a quart of soft hot water; boil the cloth in soap-suds and rinse it. Then strain the lime into sufficient water to immerse the cloth in, being careful not to let any of the lime pass through the strainer. Put in the cloth, let it remain from ten to twenty minutes, and rinse it through two or three waters.

SALTING CHIMNEYS.

In building a chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the intercourse brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture from the atmosphere every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fire-place. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

IMITATION CORAL.

Take old hoops with the covering on bend and tie in any shape desired; tie with wrapping twine, with ends of the twine left one-fourth of an inch long; cover the basket when formed with knots or ties about one inch apart all over the basket. Then take one-half pound of beeswax, melt it in a shallow pan, stir in enough Japanese vermillion to get the color you wish, then roll the basket in the melted wax until it is covered completely. I have one made this way that has hung exposed to the weather for two years, and is still as good as new.—[Mrs. J. W. M. Wheatland, Michigan.

IMPORTING ANIMALS.

The Live Stock Journal says: Under the provisions of the new tariff law which takes effect Jan. 1st, 1871, the following animals may be imported into the United States free of duty, viz: Animals for breeding purposes from beyond the seas; animals with harness and tackle emigrating to the United States temporarily for exhibition or competition for prizes.

AN ACRE OF LAND.

An acre contains 3,850 square yards—a square mile, 640 acres—a mile is 5,280 feet in length—a fathom, 6 feet—a league, three miles—a hand (horse measure,) 4 inches—a palm, 3 inches—a pace, 3 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Ohio Farmer announces its opinion that the Chester White hog is one of the very best, where feed is plenty. For the use of a small family it thinks the Suffolk is as good as any breed.

A small amount of lime mixed with wheat that has acquired a nasty smell by having been slightly heated, sweetens without injuring the wheat.

The fall-sown wheat is said to be unusually promising throughout Missouri.

A grade Ayrshire heifer, belonging to B. Pierce, of Weston, Mass., less than thirteen months old, gave birth to a fine heifer calf.

The Michigan Farmer says 4,772,045 pounds of wool arrived at Detroit this year, and 5,566,314 pounds in the same time last year.

Taking the Wrong Seat.

Don Piatt relates the following at his own expense. The scene is laid in Washington:

LADY MACBETH IN GERMAN.

Led by curiosity, I made part of the great crowd assembled to hear the famous German tragedian do Lady Macbeth.

In adding a lady friend to my party I gave up my reserved seat, thinking I could secure one at the door without difficulty. This proved impossible. Every seat was secured, and even standing room disposed of. I, however, after seating my party, wandered down and dropped into a chair near a group of distinguished Congressional shanghais. In a few minutes a John Bull of genteel exterior, but of stimulated interior by an unusual allowance of our native drink, approached, and after fumbling in his pocket to no purpose, took a seat near me. He was not permitted to rest long. In a few minutes a party under direction of the usher demanded his chair. He refused positively to vacate, asserting that he had paid for his chair.

"Well, sir, you have the number, the—"

"Why, no; you see that blarsted bit of paper is gone—cawn't find, you know—but reclect very well."

"Well, sir, this lady is entitled to the seat, and if you don't vacate I must call the police."

And so the usher left, and John Bull sat with a lady standing before him. Feeling sorry for the inebriate Bull, I said to him that he had better give the lady her seat, as he would unquestionably be ejected.

"Ejected, blaarst it; I shall appeal to Mr. Thornton. I don't care, you know; as it's a lady I invite her, you see, to take my seat—'Merican customs, eh?"

And so in the most elaborate style he invited the female to sit down, which she did very rapidly. Bull took another chair and soon was put through the same process. He appealed to me, threatened Mr. Thornton and again vacated. This continued until I saw him travel along the row and end by standing in a corner where he could neither see or hear. In this uncomfortable position he stared and nodded through the performance. At the end and while I was struggling to get to my party, having occupied a chair all the evening to which I was not entitled, I felt my arm seized, and looking round was encountered by the inebriated Bull.

"Am under obligations" he said "for your gentlemanly 'ferancer I couldn't find number you know—got it now—look, will ye, how I've been treated."

And sure enough he pulled out the end of the check with the number of his chair upon it, and to my intense remorse and amusement I found that I had been occupying the poor fellow's place. I did not enlighten him, but on the contrary assured him that it was a "cursed shame." And so it was.

THE DOCTOR'S NONPULSED.

A Girl Takes a Nap of Five Days and Nights, and Wakes up as Well as Ever.

(From the St. Louis Times, Jan. 4.)

We have recently had in our midst a most remarkable case of coma with general anasthesia, lasting 120 hours. Emma Gray, who lives at 617 Green street, was attacked with epileptic convulsions early in the evening of the 27th of December, which were repeated very frequently for four or five hours. After the convulsions ceased, she fell into a comatose state, in which she was utterly deprived of all her senses, not being able to be aroused by powerful shocks from electric batteries, or any applications which ordinarily succeed in reaching the human senses, and provoking some evidences of vitality.

The patient was visited by several of our prominent physicians who had heard of the phenomenon. Such cases are mentioned as being of extremely rare occurrence, and doubtless all of our disciples of Esculapius would have been glad to have witnessed this one. Watson, in his "Principles and Practice of Physic," says that, after epileptic attacks, the subject has frequently been known to lapse into a stupor which lasted for an hour or two, sometimes for half a day. He says nothing of the complete loss of sensibility, however, as was the case in this instance. Many features in the case bore a strong analogy to that of the sleeping beauty from Obion county, Tennessee. The Green street woman was in this condition from early Tuesday evening till about 10 P. M., Saturday, during which time she breathed regularly and freely, with no discoloration of her face, her eyes being just closed. To all outward appearance she was merely enjoying a gentle sleep. She says that she came to this city from Memphis, and that about five years ago, while living remote from scientific medical men, she fell into a similar state, which lasted nearly a week. Preparations were being made this last time to put her on exhibition when she gave signs of returning consciousness. The case is certainly a remarkable one, both as to symptoms and the duration. Emma is quite a stout, hearty girl, and looked, and really was, as well, in a very short time after awaking, as she ever was, with the exception of paleness and weakness, which were the natural result of doing without food or water for so long a period.

HEATHEN CHINEE.

John in Oregon—Humors of the Legislature.

The following disposition was made of Chinamen in the Oregon Legislature.

Mr. Hendershott asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill—S. B., No. 97—to enable the State of Oregon to have a dead tning on Chinamen.

"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

"Section 1. No Chinaman shall be allowed to die in this State until he has paid ten dollars for a new pair of boots with which to kick the bucket.

"Section 2. Any Chinaman dying under this act shall be buried six feet under ground.

"Sec. 3. Any Chinaman who attempts to dig up another Chinaman's bones shall first procure a license from the Secretary of State, for which he shall pay four dollars.

"Sec. 5. Any dead Chinaman who shall attempt to dig up his own bones without giving notice to the Secretary of State, shall be fined $100.

"Sec. 4. Any Chinaman who shall be born without bones, for the purpose of willfully or feloniously evading the provisions of this act, shall be fined $500.

"Sec. 5. Metal Coffin of Multnomah, and O. Graves of Lane, are hereby appointed commissioners, under the provisions of this act shall be fined $500.

"Sec. 6. Metal Coffin, of Multnomah, and O. Graves, of Lane, are hereby appointed commissioners, under the provisions of this act, for the proper enforcement thereof.

"Sec. 7. Nothing in the Burlingame treaty of in Amis' queue bill shall be construed to conflict with the provisions of this act."

The reading of the bill created great laughter.

The Case of the Negro Cadet—Charges Against Other Cadets Including the Son of the Government.

Concerning the charges against the irrepressible wooly head at West Point, a correspondent says:

The facts of the case, as will appear in evidence, are quite curious and amusing. It seems that when a guard was forming on the barrack porch the order was given: "dress to the right; eyes to the right." The reporting offices complained that Smith did not "dress his eyes" to the right but to the opposite direction. In his written explanation Smith declares that Cadet Henderson at his left, stepped upon his toe, which caused him to turn quickly toward that side. Henderson strenuously denies such proximity to Smith's toe, and proposes to show the impossibility of such an occurrence happening under the watchful eyes of the officers in front and rear of the line without instant detection. An examination of the "book of delinquencies," kept in the commandant's office, reveals the fact that Smith was only one of nearly fifty others reported on the same date, December 13th. This book contains the entire list of names of delinquents, nature of their offenses and the name of the officer reporting them.

QUEER COMPLAINTS.

It is no more than just to say that there seems to be "no respector of person" among these reporting officers. For instance the name of Cadet Grant, (son of the President,) frequently appears. One entry against him is "persistent disobedience of orders." Another is, "laughing in the ranks." Military discipline requires particularity in the smallest of things. The following are specimens of some of the causes of complaints: "Scratching nose in ranks, (caused by a provoking mosquito); "sneezing and coughing unnecessarily," "coat skirt tucked in trousers," "pants on top of boots," raising both hands in ranks," (caused, as explanation says, by "bug in ear,") "stamping in ranks." Although these little points may look as nothing to outsiders, military disciplinarians understand their value. As a whole they present a comic picture of the littleness of regular military life.

☞—Joseph Entrey, of Lafayette, writes to a friend in Springfield "i was on a good spree Crismas and was arrested and cost me $7. Monday morning I have no wife to boder my life so i padies my one kne know."

—They tell a queer story about a man in New Haven who lives "on the hill" who carried home some ice cream in a paper the other day. He took it into a crowded car and held it up so that as it melted a gently meandering stream of it coursed down a $150 velvet cloak on a lady passenger. It ruined the cloak, and the man said he was sorry.

Mr. Seward and the Emperor of Japan

During Hon. W. H. Seward's trip around the world he stopped at Japan in October, where he was presented to the Mikado by the United States Minister, Mr. Delong, who spoke thus:

I have the honor to present to your Majesty the Hon. William H Seward, a citizen of the United States, who being on his travel in the East, is sojourning for a few days in Japan. Your Majesty having graciously invited him to this audience, it is altogether unnecessary that I should dwell upon the character or fame of this eminent statesmen.

The Mikado next expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Seward's safe passage "across the great ocean," and Mr. Seward responded in these words:

YOUR MAJESTY: I am deeply impressed with this gracious reception by the Sovereign at the ancient and interesting capital of the populous, prosperous, and emulous empire. I pray your Majesty to accept my earnest wishes for you personal health and happiness, and for the unity, peace, and continued prosperity of Japan.

To which, in return, the Mikado:

You have so long been connected with the Government of the United States, that any suggestions you can make toward promoting friendly intercourse between Japan and the Treaty powers I trust you will freely make to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Seward replied:

I thank your Majesty for so kind an invitation to confer with His Excellency the Prime Minister on international affairs. Your Majesty is aware that in visiting the empire I wear no authority, and bring no message. As a citizen of the United States, studying the adjacent countries in the Pacific Ocean, and in the Asiatic continent, I shall be expected by the President of the United States, and my fellow-citizens to avail myself of all faculties which may be afforded me for learning as well as I can what policy and measures may have a tendency as well to secure the the happiest possible relations between Japan and the United States, as also to promote civilization and progress throughout both hemispheres. With this view I shall greatfully receive any information or suggestion His excellency the Prime Minister may be pleased to favor me with, and, in return, it will give me very high pleasure to express myself with becoming deference, but at the same time without reserve.

The Mikado then returned to Mr. Delong, and said:

I am glad to see you in such good health, fulfilling the duties of your office,

The Minister answered:

I thank your Majesty for your kind congratulations upon my health, and upon my discharge of the responsibilities committed to me by my Government. That discharge is rendered easy and pleasant by the courtesy, attention, and frankness of your Majesty's Ministers,, and especially the eminent Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom I am more immediately brought into relations of personal intercourse. Permit us to salute your Majesty.

The Monarch of Advertisers.

Helmbold's big sleigh was out in the Park yesterday, with a load of Judges and Generals. A Sun man, meeting the Doctor, asked him how much the bells cost.

"They're gold plated. There are 378 of them. They cost me $970," answered the little giant of the medical world.

On further inquiry the reporter learned that the harness cost nearly $4,000, and the buffalo robes $1,850. Thinking that a man with such a turnout ought to be worth something, the reporter came down town and hunted up the Doctor's assets. He found them to be as follows

Five-story brown stone store, 594 Broadway	$200,000
Stock in store	100,000
Private residence	60,000
Furniture in private residence	25,000
Stable	30,000
Horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, robes, the finest turnout in the world	30,000
Stores at Long Branch	60,000
Hotels at Long Branch	35,000
Cottages at Long Branch	25,000
Furniture in cottages	10,000
Land in Long Branch	120,000
Stock in his Philadelphia laboratory	150,000
Total	$845,000

The reporter learns that the Doctor owns in addition to the above, several lots on Madison and Fifth avenues, and some on the Boulevards. The reporter was assured that there was not a pencil mark against all this property. The Doctor's business is immense. The orders have reached $30,000 and $40,000 in a single day. Seven years ago he came to this city with $20,000 in his pocket. Now he is worth his millions, and spends as much money as any man in the city,

"How did he make his money?" asked the reporter of the Doctor's agent.

"Through advertisiug liberally in the newspapers," was the reply, "same as Bonner, Smith & Street, Ayer, and Jayne."

The Doctor is advertising in 3,150 newspapers. He buys his own merchandise, and contracts for his own advertising in such a manner that he is prepared to discount at seven per cent. per annum any obligation that may be presented. The Doctor is emphatically a self-made man.

He has a special fondness for yachts, and is spending large sums in procuring models of the Dauntless. He proposes to decorate his store with these models.—N. Y. Sun.

—More than eight hours in bed is said by the Boston Transcript to be debilitating; and if a peculiar temperament or avocation demands more sleep, a half hour nap at midday is recommended.

—Edwin Place, a young carpenter of Rochester, committed suicide with a pistol last week, because his wife, whom he married in April last, had abandoned him on account of his poverty. He had advertised his wife's desertion in the usual form to which she responded by sending a constable for her appearel.

—A man in Covington made a bet, the other day, that he could drink a pint and a half of Cincinnati whisky in twelve hours. He won the bet, and his widow remarked at the funeral the next day that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years.—Courier Journal.

—The male medical students of Edinburgh having barred the academic gate against their fellow pupils of the weaker sex, and otherwise demeaned themselves in an offensive manner, sundry exceedingly stern elderly females have organized a protective brigade to escort the young ladies to college and back.

—Dr. Livingstone, the famous African traveler, whose fate has long been obscured, is said by a cable telegram to have arrived at Mozambique, and was waiting a vessel bound to England. It is to be hoped the report is true, as the whole civilized world is interested in the great explorer, who was so long ago reported killed by savages.

—Chicago is modest. At a recent assemblage of its newspaper men, a speaker said that the managing editor of the greatest newspaper in the world would yet sit in his chair, in Chicago, and he believed that the man was among those who sat before him. London and New York may take a back seat.

VARIETIES.

—A tame rat in Muscatine, Iowa, stands on his hind feet and crows like a rooster.

—Tom—"I say, Jack, what a beautiful complexion Miss Smith has. Do you know her?" Jack—"No, but I know a girl who buys her complexion at the same store."

—A Boston clerk, who sold in the last four months, $31,789 worth of goods, received as salary, $66,64. He is said to be looking out for a more profitable situation.

—Mrs John Campbell, of Brighton, Ill., is said to have fallen heir to one-sixth of the estate of the late rebel General Ben McCullough, estimated at $550,000.

—One of the new elastic toys that has found its way into the nurseries represents Bismarck holding Louis Napoleon by the ears. A vigorous shaking of the ex-Emperor gives great delight to "Young America."

—A lively caricaturist represents John Bull as a voracious whale rushing through the seas with his mouth wide open, and Ben Butler, the beast, in a small boat in the act of harpooning him.

—New York devours nearly a thousand barrels of eggs a day. Each barrel contains eighty dozen or more, so that the actual daily consumption is not far from a million eggs, and the cost to the consumers about $10,000,000 a year.

—In New Hampshire politics are said to be taking a decidely religious turn. It appears that the Free-Will Baptists, the Methodists, and regular Baptists each have a candidate for Governor, and it is thought the Methodists will carry the day.

—A number of Covington, Ky., storekeepers were swindled out of considerable purchases of goods by a little girl of twelve years old, who paid in orders signed by a prominent citizen, the signature proving to be a forgery.

—Two young men in Burlington, Iowa, have invented a machine that makes one hundred thousand match splints per minute. It occupies a space about eight inches in width and two and a half feet in length, and weighs about sixty pounds.

—Our Western exchanges are filled with accounts of the detention of trains on the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad, by snow. Trains from Denver were ten days in reaching St. Louis.

—Philadelphia contains the largest locomotive factory; the largest book distributing house; the largest wall paper manufactory; and the largest dental instrument and artificial teeth manufactory in the world.

—The Grant Club, of Walpole, N. H., instructed their delegates to the Congressional Convention to use all proper means to procure the nomination of Colonel Bellows. The types made it read to *prevent* the nomination—a different thing altogether.

—"Never," says a hen-pecked man, marry a woman worth more than thou are. When I married my wife I was worth fifty cents, and she was worth sixty two cents; and when any difference has occurred between us she throws up the odd shilling."

—"You have lost your baby, I hear," said one gentleman to another. "Yes, poor little thing! It was only five months old. We did all we could for it. We had four doctors, blistered its head and feet, put mustard-poultices all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, leeched its temples, had it bled, gave it all kinds of medicines, and yet, after a week's illness, it died."

—Mr. W. H. Smith, of Union City, has had his confidence in feminine humanity subjected to a very severe strain. He lately deeded his real estate to his wife, and, a day or two after, she packed up her traps, ordered a first class divorce traveling suit from a legal milliner of the vicinity, and left town, probably in quest of a long missing affinity.

—The following is the result of an interview with Chase: "Reporter—Have you any views concerning the next Presidential campaign? Chief Justice—This event is so far in the distance that I have not given the subject a thought. I anticipate it will be a lively campaign, on account of the dissensions that have sprung up in the Republican party."

—What shall be done with Asa Kittle, the blind boy who murdered his father and mother, is earnestly discussed in in Troy and its neighborhood. It has been proposed to appoint a commission to settle the question of his sanity, and the Troy Times says the District-Attorney will probably oppose this very strenuously, and many persons believe that to send the boy to an asylum would be the best disposition that could be made of him.

—Some few years since, one of the clerks in a prominent banking house of Albany, having had an intimation that it was proposed to dispense with his services, boldly entered the private office of the president and said: "I have made up my mind that the interests of this bank require that either you or myself should leave its service. As you are the leading owner of the bank, and have a large family to support, I have concluded to leave you in your position and retire myself." The young man retired."

—The New Albany (Indiana) Ledger says: "A correspondent at Saltillo, Washington county, sends us an account of remarkable twins recently born in that town. They were joined together from the shoulders to the lower portions of their bodies. There was but one body in fact, yet three arms and hands, two heads, two sets of bowels and two legs. The twins died a short time after birth, one head dying ten minutes before the other. Mrs Mary Ormsby is the mother."

—A Cleveland dentist, in want of a good job, endeavored to persuade a young lady who called to have a back tooth out, that she ought to part with all her front teeth and have a new set. The lady refused to gratify him. As she now alleges, he put her under the influence of gas, and when she was brought back to consciousness by the pain, she discovered, to her amazement and indignation, that the irrepressible operator had three of her sound front teeth out, and, and was evidently intending to make a clean job of it. There was a lively scene for a short time, and a little while after a warrant was served upon the woman's affidavit, charging him with assault and battery.

—An Arkansas paper reports the following novel incident on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad: "A fine flock of wild turkeys, more than five hundred in number, congregated on the track near Cadron Station. The down train rounded the curve, and the engineer soon discovered that the turkeys intended to hold possession of the track. Having one minute to spare, he stopped his train to allow them to depart, but they were not disposed to give way. The turkeys surrounded the train, walked up and down the track on either side of the cars, evidently delighted with the novelty of their situation. oN hunting party aboard and no fire-arms of any description, the turkeys were safe, but one or two short, quick whistles from the locomotive upset their calculations, and they lost no time in gaining the bush, where they were soon hid from view and the train moved on.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

THE papers say that General SHERIDAN is to marry Miss BESSIE LAW, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Zanesville wants to know who BESSIE LAW is.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has come out flat-footed for the Democracy in a recent speech in Kentucky. What has the Democracy done lately to deserve this?

IT is the law of God that men shall enjoy only what they earn.—*Phila. Press.*

Then we call upon the Grand Jury of the Universe to return indictments against the leaders of the Radical party for a constant and wilfully contumacious violation of law.

GREELEY wants to know "How far is Alms-Giving Identical with Blessed Charity?" We don't know of but one man who is morally bound to answer that conundrum, and as he is just now engaged in the San Domingo business, we hope that HORACE will keep it standing until he has time either elucidate it or "give it up."

THE *Tribune* tells of a first class Radical, who ought to wear the belt. He resides in a sparsely populated township in Iowa, remote from a school house, and having children to educate, contrived to get a certain territory, of which he was the only inhabitant, set off as a new district. He then elected himself sub-Director, and secured an appropriation to build a school house. He built a dwelling house for himself with the money, finishing off a school room in the upper story. He then used the contingent fund to buy himself a cooking stove, placing it in the lower room, and warming the school room by taking the pipe through it to the chimney. He then installed his wife as teacher of her own children (and no others), fixing the salary to please himself. Whenever the Radical party wants to improve on GRANT, all it has to do is to run that man for President.

THE EIGHTH.

The 8th of January this year falling on Sunday, yesterday (Monday) was generally observed in numerous towns and cities throughout the country as a day for celebrating the great victory achieved by General ANDREW JACKSON over the British forces at New Orleans by which the integrity of the nation was preserved and the perpetuity of our free institutions secured.

This anniversary has been adopted by the Democracy as an auspicious one upon which to reiterate their devotion to the principles of the government so providentially saved through the instrumentality of the hero of New Orleans, and renew their professions of faith in the principles he so emphatically asserted and triumphantly carried out in spite of all opposition, thereby making firm and sure the basis upon which was raised the superstructure of government, which continued to flourish and grow until it received the cankering touch of Radicalism.

If there ever was a time when the Government needed to be reformed and restored to its pristine vigor and purity, it is now; and we have a growing faith in the determination of the people to rid themselves of a bad government and evil counsellors.

We invite a comparison between the able and patriotic utterances of the Democratic statesmen, which appear in another column in connection with the Eighth of January supper in this city, and the narrow views of Radical statesmen.

STATE TREASURER ELECTED.

The result of the joint session of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday for the election of a State Treasurer was the election of Hon. ROBERT W. MACKEY, who received seventy votes, to sixty for DANIEL O. BARR, Esq., the Democratic candidate. This indicates a strict party vote. We commend the Democratic members of the Legislature for their action in the premises, by which they kept the organization of the party intact.

If a Radical was to be elected, Mr. MACKEY is as good a man for the position as that party can afford, and a worse one might easily have been selected.

Had the Democrats followed the example of last year and concentrated their forces upon some bolting Radical, there would have been nothing gained in his election, while the *morale* of the Democratic organization would have been injured and partially destroyed. Being in the minority on joint ballot did not destroy the justice of the Democratic cause, and preserving the organization intact, shows that the Democratic members of the Legislatnre were actuated solely by principle, and their action will be most thoroughly and cordially endorsed by the Democratic masses, by none more so than the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania.

THE CROPS OF 1870.

We noted at considerable length some days ago, the wheat crop of 1870 in the United States, and the fact that it fell somewhat below the average. The latest monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, contains a number of interesting facts and figures in connection with the corn and other crops, which we present in a condensed form.

The estimates of the corn product for the past several years have rarely indicated a very near approach to a full crop. The crop of 1859, as shown by the reports of the census was 838,000,000 of bushels. Putting the increase of population at twenty-five per cent., it would require in 1868 more than 200,000,000 of an increase in the crop to keep up the same ratio of production. The estimate, however, for 1869 was only 884,000,000 showing an increase of but 46,000,000 in ten years or five per cent. gain for twenty-five per cent. gain of population. The product of 1868 was a little larger, but less by at least one hundred millions of bushels than a full crop.

From returns received from seven hundred and forty-nine counties the total product of last year is made to exceed eleven millions. This would give about twenty-eight bushels an acre upon an assumed average of thirty-nine million of acres, against twenty-three and a half bushels on thirty-seven millions in 1866.

The greatest relative increase was in Illinois, where the crop of 1869 was very short, amounting to sixty-five per cent. in aggregate bushels; Indiana is placed next at fifty-five per cent.; Michigan thirty-five; Wisconsin thirty-three; Ohio thirty; Minnesota twenty-three; Kentucky twenty-three, Iowa nineteen; New York eighteen. Some of the Southern States have made a large relative advance. Tennessee thirty-two per cent.; South Carolina twenty-seven; Georgia twenty-two; Louisiana twenty; Alabama seventeen; Mississippi and the other Southern States have reported slight increases. The States falling behind the crop of 1869 are Connecticut fifteen per cent.; Rhode Island fourteen; California ten; Massachusetts ten; New Hampshire five, and Kansas two.

The drought was of longer continuance in New England than elsewhere, and was more serious in its effects, scorching the plant upon the sandy soils of Southern New Hampshire, Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In Maine, Northern New Hampshire, and Vermont, the crop matured remarkably well, the unusual heat being just sufficient to develope the plant and perfect the ear. Some soils in New York proved too light for a summer of high temperature, but the strong lands and the peaty soils of the more northern counties reaped great advantage from continued heat.

From New York down the coast to South Carolina, there was much injury from dry weather, yet the average was large, and the soils of good quality and fair culture gave fine yields, making more than the usual return in the aggregate. The southern counties of Maryland were among the most seriously parched in this region. A few counties in the Mississippi Valley make record of a short crop from drought, and in some cases report inferior quality, the grain "light chaffy, and loose on the cob," as in Vernon County, Missouri. Short ears of fair quality resulted from the drought in other soils, and an earlier maturity is frequently noted. In Warren County, New Jersey, corn was "husked and cribbed" in September.

Wet weather in the spring wrought quite as much injury as the later drought in the eastern counties of Virginia and North Carolina, especially in the counties of Caldwell, Currituck, and Rockingham, in North Carolina. Wet weather was injurious in some counties of Tennessee and Missouri.

Some complaint is made of the rotting of the corn after coming to maturity in North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, and Kentucky.

In some sections, where rain was adundant in spring and drainage imperfect, the late planted corn, if deeply plowed and well cultivated, matured best. This was the case in the West, and even on the southern Atlantic coast; yet the dry uplands of the South and Southwest matured better than earlier planting.

Insects appeared as hinderances to full success in isolated fields. In Currituck County, North Carolina, the "shatter worm," (in local parlance,) probably the larva of one of the species of *Sphenophorus*, working in the stalk, caused some damage. Worms in the ear, presumed to be *Heliothis armigera*, have been troublesome in Cowley County, Kansas. The corn weevil, *Sitophilus oryza*, is reported in Caswell, North Carolina, and Austin, Texas. The chinch bug, *Micropus leucopterus*, has been injurious in Macon County, Illinois, and Nemaha, Kansas.

Concerning the cotton crop a combination of the elements of acreage and condition in the October report, without allowing for possible drawbacks from weather, pointed to a "crop exceeding three and a half millions of bales." None of the contingencies so liable to reduce production have occurred since that date to vitiate a favorable comparison with the remakably favorable season of 1869; and as the early summer was more propitious than that of last year, the November returns indicate eighteen per cent. advance in quantity upon an acreage increased by twelve per cent. The total aggregate result, as figured from returns to December 1st, makes an estimate of 3,800,000 commercial bales, 1,767,000,000 pounds, or eighty-two per cent. of the crop of 1859, which was 2,154,820,800 pounds.

Of course, it will be understood that these aggregates are estimates, and not an actual enumeration, which would be impossible in advance, though very easy a year later in the light of recorded facts of the cotton movement. Every year have they been assailed by two parties—the producer, who deems the figures too high, and the manufacturer or trader, who is sure they are too low; and usually both have had the grace to make amende before the cotton year expired.

The potato product of last year is little more than four-fifths of the preceding, and the aggregate estimate will not vary much from the total number of bushels in 1859, one hundred and eleven millions, which will afford to each inhabitant four-fifths of the supply of that year. The only States producing in excess of 1869 are North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. In all these States there was abundant moisture in the early part of the season, and in most of them the potato matures before the summer heats set in. The decrease in New England ranged from five per cent. in Vermont to thirty-eight in Connecticut. The reduction in the West follows the line of compartively dry weather in spring and early summer, which ran northwest through Missouri and Illinois to Eastern Wisconsin, sufficient and generally abundant rains falling north and west of such line. Another cause of reduced yield, the Colorado potato bug, seriously affected Wisconsin and Minnesota. The reduction in Illinois appears to be twenty-three per cent.; in Indiana forty-five; in Ohio twenty-six; in Michigan twenty-four; in New York twelve; in Pennsylvania fourteen; in New Jersey eighteen; in Delaware forty; in Maryland thirty-eight.

The year 1870 was a fruitful year for orchards and vineyards in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, but less productive in the South, and in California and Oregon, as to apples and pears.

Grapes do not fall below an average in any of the States north of the southern line of Pennsylvania, and range in that section from an average to twenty-five per cent. above. The vineyards of California have been greatly extended, and a large area has come into bearing the present season.

Great yields are reported at different points. Missouri and Southern Illinois report heavy production. Two and a half tons per acre are claimed for many of the vineyards of Hancock County, Illinois. Rarely has there been a more favorable season for ripening grapes in northern latitudes, and the vintage of 1870 ought to be of superior excellence. The Concord and Virginia Seedling take the lead as wine grapes in Missouri. In Franklin County, Kansas, the Catawba and Isabella have done better than the Concord and Clinton.

Accounts of fall sown wheat and rye are generally favorable. Fields are green and promising; in some too great luxuriance appears. Many reports of increased acreage are received from different parts of the country; a few accounts of decreased acreage are received. California is still enlarging her wheat area. Destruction by the fly is serious in Beaver County, Pennsylvania; Knox, Tennessee; Parke and Clinton, Michigan. Red rust has appeared in Cass County, Indiana. The ground has been too dry for early sowing in eastern Maryland. On the contrary, in parts of Missouri seeding has been obstructed by incessant rains. The condition or wheat at this date is some; what above an average.

THE New York *Daily Bulletin* in its business article says that there was a decided improvement in the demand for all styles of wool during the past week in that as well as the Eastern markets. During December manufacturers bought very little wool, partly from a desire to reduce their stock as much as possible before the annual accounting on the beginning of the new year, and partly because they believed that prices would be lower during the present month. After canvssing the principal markets more thoroughly, however, they seem to have become convinced of what dealers have known for some time past—that the stocks in New York and other markets, as well as in the interior, are unusually light, and that a few weeks' active trade would produce a scarcity, especially of fleece wools. The improvement of the past week has caused an advance of fully one cent per pound on Michigan and similar grades of fleece, and all medium fleeces. Fine fleeces are in good request, but prices cannot be quoted materially above those of last month, though likely to advance in consequence of the light stock.

DEATH OF HON. J. A. CAMPBELL.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN COVODE, in Harrisburg, came that of Hon. JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, Democratic member of the Legislature from the Frankford District of Philadelphia, which occurred in the latter city at five o'clock on the morning of the 11th of January.

We had not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. C., but hear him spoken of as a gentleman of integrity and probity of character, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

We presume that the Speaker of the House will immediately issue his warrant for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the demise of Mr. CAMPBELL.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN COVODE.

Our Harrisburg special of this morning announces the death of Hon. JOHN COVODE, late member of Congress from the Twenty-first District of this State, which event occurred very unexpectedly, from heart disease at the United States Hotel in Harrisburg at an early hour yesterday morning, no doubt precipitated by the political excitements of the capital, in which he had been taking an active part.

Mr. COVODE has been an active, and, we regret to say, not very scrupulous worker in his party, in this State for many years, and figured somewhat conspiciously in national politics, having challenged public notice first during the latter part of President BUCHANAN'S term of office.

He worked himself up from comparative obscurity to a somewhat conspicuous position by sheer persistency on his part, not at all characterized by cultivation or the refining graces of education. There is but little in the public career of Mr. COVODE that we feel like commending for imitation to our young men. But with his death, we charatably draw the veil of obscurity over many things in his career that we felt impelled by a sense of public duty to expose and denounce during his lifetime, feeling that in almost every case it is best to let men's faults sleep in their graves.

The death of Mr. COVODE leaves a vacancy in the Pennsylvania delegation, but as it is now less than two months until the Forty-first Congress expires by limitation of law, it is not at all likely that a special election will be ordered.

Mr. COVODE was born in Westmoreland county, on the 17th of March, 1808. Was first elected to the Thirty-fouth Congress, subsequently to the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. Defeated for the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth. Elected to the Fortieth, and though defeated for the Forty-first, succeeded in ousting Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, present member elect to the Forty-second.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence in the MOTLEY imbroglio, so far as it has transpired, exhibits GRANT and Secretary FISH in their true colors, and discloses their extreme littleness. So far as it appears by the published letters, there was no sort of reason for the summary proceedings on the part of the President and the Secretary of State toward Mr. MOTLEY.

Mr. MOTLEY, sharply rebukes the President for taking action upon a mere rumor without taking the trouble to ascertain whether there was any truth in it or not, as well as for his hasty proceeding in nominating his successor, without waiting even to hear what he had to say in response to the letter of Mr. FISH.

So far as we are able to judge of the case, Mr. MOTLEY in every particular, conducted himself as a Minister acting under instructions, should and if blame attaches to that conduct, it is the fault of the Administration and not of Mr. MOTLEY. The latter gentleman, before going out as Minister, committed to paper his ideas of the matters that would come within his diplomatic purview, and submitted them to the State Department, the head of which returned them with at least a tacit endorsement.

But it does not appear that Mr. MOTLEY ever presented these views for the consideration of the English Cabinet, his action, or rather failure to act in the questions at issue between the two governments, being entirely controlled by instructions from the President and the well-known usages of diplomacy.

In reality the correspondence as published shows but little or nothing of the real cause that led to Mr. MOTLEY'S removal. The foreign policy of GRANT'S administration was simply a miserable, puerile failure, and he hoped to escape obloquy by visiting a summary dismissal upon the head of Mr. MOTLEY, trusting to so manage things in the future as to make the world believe that the failure of the English mission to accomplish even a tithe of what the Radical party promised in the campaign of 1868, was owing entirely to the inefficiency and misconduct of Mr. MOTLEY. The attempt, however, is a failure, as the official correspondence gives the lie to such a proposition. Mr. MOTLEY was permitted to do nothing because the State Department and the Administration were too weak and imbecile to determine what to do. Mr. MOTLEY was then summarially dismissed to save the prestige and reputation of the Administration. This is the whole story in a few words.

THE SCHENCK-CAMPBELL CONTEST.

The Notice of General Schenck—Col. Campbell's Reply—Fraud, Bribery and Repeating Charged upon Gen. Schenck and His Friends—Radical Election Officers Refuse to Accept the Ballots of Democrats.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S NOTICE.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL:

Sir: You are hereby notified that I design and intend to contest your election to and seat in the Forty-second Congress of the United States as Representative of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and I do specify the following as the ground upon which I shall rely in said contest, to-wit: That at the election held in the township of Jefferson, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Ohio, within the bounds of said Congressional District, on the 11th day of October, A. D., 1870, at which election you and I were candidates for the said office, the following persons, to wit: (here follow the names of the inmates of the National Asylum) who were citizens of the United States, who had during the year next preceding said election been residents of the State of Ohio, and of the said county of Montgomery for thirty days, and of said township of Jefferson for twenty days next preceding said election, residing upon and within the territory known as the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, and who were in all respects legally qualified electors of said election, desired to vote for me for the said office, and that each of the said persons upon said day, at the polls in said township of Jefferson, and while the said polls were open, tendered to the Judges of election a lawful ballot containing my name as a candidate for said office of Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States, each and all of which ballots so tendered were by the said Judges of election improperly and unlawfully rejected, and the said persons were not, nor was either of them permitted to vote for me at said election.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

Dec. 15, 1870.

COLONEL CAMPBEL'S ANSWER.

HAMILTON, O., January 9, 1871.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK:

Sir—On the 29th of December last I received your paper, purporting to be a notice to me that you "design and intend,, to contest my election to and seat in the Forty-second Congress of the United States.

For answer to the same, I say—

1. That you have no right to contest the said election, because at the time it was held you were, as you are now, a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and therefore not a qualified elector of said Third Congressional District.

2. That your notice contains no valid objection to my election or right to said seat, because, in rejecting the votes, if they were properly presented, of Wm. Earnshaw and other persons named therein, who were residents of said National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the judges of said election acted in obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Ohio, as the same had been adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunal having jurisdiction thereof, and before which the question was brought, viz.; the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, as will appear by reference to a copy of the decision of said Court, thereto appended as a part of my answer, and marked "A."

3. That the rejection of said votes alleged to have been offered for you can not invalidate my election and right to said seat, because at the time said election was held, to-wit: the 11th day of October, 1870, you were a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and not a qualified elector of the State, and, therefore, ineligible to the office of Representative in Congress from said Third District, or to contest the election.

4. That I am the duly elected Representative from said Third District of Ohio to the Forty-second Congress of the United States, as will appear by the certificate issued to me by the Governor of Ohio, a copy of which is hereto appended as a part of my answer, marked "B."

5. That a majority of the legal votes cast at said election were for me and against you, as will appear by the official abstract of the returns of the election hereto appended as a a part of my answer, marked "C."

6. That at said election the ballots of Robert C. Schenck and other persons, then non-residents of the State of Ohio, were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

7. That at said election the ballots of persons who had not resided in the State of Ohio one year immediately preceding the election were reecived and counted for you, contrary to law.

8. That at said election the ballots of persons who had not resided in the county in which they voted thirty days immediately preceding the election were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

9. That at the said election the ballots of persons who had not resided in the township, precinct or ward in which they voted twenty days immediately preceding the election, were received and counted for you, contrary to law.

10. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards, ballots were given by qualified electors with my name upon them and received by the judges of said election, were not counted.

11. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards, the ballots with my name upon them, offered by persons who were qualified electors, were rejected by the judges of said election.

12. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards, the ballots with your name upon them, offered by persons who were not qualified electors, were received and counted for you by the judges of said election.

13. That persons, some of whom were qualified electors and others who were not qualified electors voted for you more than once at said election.

14. That in the township of Oxford, in the county of Butler, and in other townships, precincts and wards in said Congressional District, persons who were qualified electors and desired to vote for me at said election were, by threats of violence and otherwise, intimidated and compelled either to lose their votes or vote for you, contrary to their will.

15. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards more votes were counted for you at said election than there were ballots received having your name upon them.

16. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards a less number of votes were counted for me at said election than there were ballots received having my name upon them.

17. That in some of the townships, precincts and wards the judges of said election and the clerks thereof were not chosen and sworn according to law.

18. That in each and all of the counties of said Third Congressional District persons who were qualified electors, and who would otherwise have voted for me at said election, were corruptly and fradulently induced to vote for you, and did vote for you, in consideration of money and other valuable considerations paid to them.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURE

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 9, 1871.

The Treasury fight is waxing warm. It is conceded that Mackey will receive the Republican caucus nomination, although his Radical opponents claim that fifty will not attend the caucus, and if necessary to defeat him will absent themselves when the final vote is taken on Wednesday. On the Democratic side, the contest is between Daniel O. Barr and Wm. V. McGrath, with chances in favor of the former. It is rumored that in case no election is made after the two first ballots, an effort is making to repeat the game of last year, by which Democratic votes are expected to elect a Radi

This, it is claimed, will keep up the Cameron and Curtain fight, and give Democrats additional strength in the legislat

The proposition is warmly opposed it should be, and it is not likely to succ

J. S.

Special Dispatch to The Post.

HARRISBURG, January

The Republican treasury caucus me eight o'clock, Senator White presiding

Senator Evans moved that the repo of the Harrisburg, Philadelphia and P burgh papers be admitted.

Mr. Rutan moved to amend by insta ing the secretaries to give the repo the result of the balloting. Carried.

R. W. Mackey, Geo. F. Hough an Dawson Coleman were nominated.

A resolution to sustain, unanimo the result of the caucus, passed, th opposed.

Mr. Evans offered a series of resolut First, in opposition to personal refere Second, that personalities, growing o these contests, had a disastrous effect the Republican party. Third, that withdrawal of all candidates, tofore prominent, would have a w some effect and be a pat sacrifice on the altar of the cou The first and second resolutions passed. The third was indefinitely poned. Mr. Mackey had fifty-two Hough, eigh Coleman, seven; Tag one. Clark Fulton, McJunkin, Mc len, Miller (Erie) Starr, Stone and Wh voted for Hough. Messrs. Zerbe, oehl, Priser, Purcell, Engle, Hoopes lingfelt, Evans and Warfel vote Coleman. Wiley voted for Tag Coray absent,

Special to the Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1

The Pennsylvania Democratic Edi Association met at Bolton's Hotel to Among the businesss transacted wa appointment of a committee consist Messrs. Smith, of Lancaster, S Meek, Furey and Hodgson, to pr and submit to the Legisl a bill in regard to libel, which the truth will be admitted in dence and prevent unprincipled la from swindling newspaper proprieto encouraging persons of bad reputati bring suits, so that the attorneys are bled to pocket the largest part of the der.

The next meeting will be held at fonte on the second Tuesday in June

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.

HARRISBURG, Jan

DEATH OF HON. JOHN COVODE

Hon. John Covode died at the U States Hotel, this morning, at four o' of heart disease. Premonitory attac curred at one o'clock. His wife and Cessna were with him.

DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH A. CAMPI

Hon. Joseph A. Campbell, Demo member of the Pennsylvania Hou Representatives from Frankford Di Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia a o'clock this morning.

THE LEGISLATUR

Special Dispatch to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, January 11, 1

THE SENATE.

Mr. CONNELL presented a p contesting the seat of Mr. Dechert, R crat, from the First District, claimi majority for Lyndall, Republican.

Mr. CONNELL moved to draw th mittee to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS moved the postpon for the present. Agreed to. Dem voting aye.

Mr. WHITE announced the de Hon. John Covode and moved to ad Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY presente tition contesting the seat of Mr. L Republican, from Philadelphia. was fixed to draw the committee.

Mr. QUIGLEY presented a p contesting the seat of Mr. Stagar, R lican, of Philadelphia. Thursda fixed to draw the committee.

Mr. JOSEPHS announced the d Mr. Campbell, Democratic membe Philadelphia.

Mr. ELLIS moved the printing o thousand copies of the Mining Carried.

Mr. FULTON announced the de Mr. Covode, introducing resol thereto, which were passed unan ly.

The Joint Treasury Convention 12 M. R. W. Mackey had seven publican votes. D. O. Barr had Democratic votes. Mr. Connell was with Mr. Purman, who was absent.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said he already expressed his preference, an believed this was the last time the ture would be called upon to enter contest, on this occasion he woul for the regular Republican nomin Mackey.

The Speaker of the House ann Messrs. Fulton, Sloan and Humph committee to escort the remains Covode.

Co. cluded from First Page.

his veins, he would not have been contact with condemning so gross a measure. No he would have *driven* Grant's mentals from the polling places." [Great applause.] Had it been old Hickory that was in Geary's place what would he have done think you? Why he would have dispatched to Grant and told him that if he would not withdraw his troops *he would whip them out of the State!* [Great and continued applause.]

Mr. Cowan now proceeded to sketch the present aspect of the political horizon. It was not he said by any means dark, the silver lining for some months past visible has been gradually widening and ere long the sun of political liberty will be resplendent in the skies. Mr. Cowan concluded his address by a scathing review of the conduct of those renegade Democrats, who, by their apostacy, now enjoy fat offices under Republicans. Hastily passing over the record of Forney *et al.*, he passed on to Governor Geafy. "Who is Goveruor Geary ?" asked he. Why, a Democrat who did not surrender until long after Lee. [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr. Cowan now resumed his seat amid the heartiest cheers from the audience.

CAPTAIN JAMES STEWART'S ADDRESS.

Captain James H. Stewart next responded to the toast, "Our citizen soldiery." He said for his own part he had but little to say, further than to pay a well deserved tribute to our citizen soldiery. A much more eloquent and fitting tribute than any he could utter would be found in a letter from Congressmann Myers. Mr. Stewart now read the communication which appears elsewhere, which was received with hearty plaudits.

MR. THOMAS J. KEENAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman now read the toast "The Press," to which Mr. Thomas J. Keenan was announced to respond. Mr. Keenan arose and stated that so far as the press of the present day is concerned he might be considered a fossil. He knew nothing about the press of the present day—was in no way connected with—nay, more, did not desire to be connected with it. [Laughter and applause. The press of the present day, Mr. Keenan said, it did not need any one to sound its praises—it was abundantly able, and so far as his observations extended, abundantly willing, to sound its own praises. Perhaps the newspapers of his time were not altogether fault less in that respect. Impersonality is the boasted feature of modern journals—impecuniosity was the great feature of their ancestors. Then *paper*, at that time, was regarded with as much suspicion as Andrew Jackson exhibited towards the United States Banks. But there was one feature of the old journals that he could look back to with pleasure. It was that it was incorruptible. Nothing of our times can be compared with it unless it be the incorruptibility of our city councils. Mr. Keenan would not go too far with his subject; he might conclude by expressing his belief that the representatives of the Democratic press of the county, and particularly the representatives of the Democratic press of the city, in attendance at this entertainment, was among the best and wisest of mankind.

MR. A. G. COCHRANE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Alex. G. Cochrane responded to the last toast on the list, "The Ladies." He paid an eloquent tribute to the fair sex. Cut us loose even then from the ties that bind us to women, and we should remember that kindest and best of mothers — the Democracy. May we again, said Mr. Cochrane, see her in the position in which she ruled so generously and so tenderly. Mr. Cochrane took his seat amid fervent amens from the audience.

Mr. Keenan now proposed the toast, "To the War Horse of the Democracy of the Th rd ward—Alex. McIlwaine.

MR. ALEXANDER M'ILWAINE'S ADDRESS

Mr. M'Ilwaine replied: He had declined to respond to the regular toasts, but called on in this way, he could not refuse to add his mite to the eloquence that had been poured forth on this occasion. The sentiment to which he would speak was a simple but appealing one, which caught his eye in an inscription on a mirror opposite—'Democracy, the Bulwark of the Nation." The Federal band which unites us together, is only the simple tie of love—a sentiment that was felt—a sentiment that was realized by the giants who framed our constitutional form of government. It was the first insidious attack of the foe to place a different construction upon the Union. They stole the name Federal—the magic word that touched the hearts of the people, and we, in our meekness took the name Republican Federalism. This new Federalism united with Great Britain and their but recent foe, under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton and others. In giving us the name of Democracy for siding with the French revolutionists, the Federalists of that day, but showed their sympathies with English rule and its peculiarities; and this sympathy has been often manifested here strongly since, and the boasted *magna chorta* of England is but a recognition of the principle that the power descended from throne to the people. The founders of our constitution adopt an intense theory that powers originated with the people. In conclusion Mr. McIlwaine proposed a toast to the memory of Madison the architect of the Federal constitution, and sat down amidst cheers.

MR. MALCOHLM HAY.

Mr. Malcohn Hay's was the next speaker. He alluded amid cries "don't mention it—don't mention it," to the recent defeat of the Democrats in the county. He then passed on them to a statement of the purpose for which the Young Men's Jackson Association has been organized.

Mr. James Irwin was called upon to respond to the voluntary toast but modestly kept in the back ground.

Mr. Malcohn Hay's now proposed a toast to the Supreme Court of the United States and also to the Supreme Court of the State, which despite the Republican preponderance by the Bench, had the honesty and courage to appoint a Democratic Prothonotary for the Western District of the State. Samuel McMasters Esq. Chief justice of the old Third responded in a few brief humurous and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Wells responded to the toast, "The darkest county in the State Indiana." He said that an Indiana county would be found a faithful band of Democrats as in any county of the State. He made an eloquent address which was received with a great applause.

MAJ. BRENT SWEARINGEN'S REMARKS

President McClelland now proposed the health of Major T. Brent Swearingen the president of the Association, whom he denominated as a soldier who has been left dead upon the battle field, but was nevertheless graciously permitted to be here tonight to bear or speak his own obituary as he might prefer

Major Swearingen arose and delivered a warm and semi-humurous address, in which he remarked that a friend had just been forced in his car he was a rather a lonely ghost. [Laughter.] Mr. Captain McClelland had perhaps been too extravagant in his praises. This however might be forgiven considering that it probably arose from a spirit of friendship cultivated on the battle field or a spot of some other kind whose death was of closer date. [Laughter.] Still the speaker would be bold enough to say that he had done all he could do on the battle field. [Laughter.]

MR. A. W. FOSTER—THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. A. Foster was next called upon. Having alluded to the festivities of the occasion, he proceeded to denounce the outrage perpetrated by the President in thrusting United States soldiers between honest citizens and the polls.

After a few more informal addresses of the same happy charater with those noted above, and with three cheers for the "Constitution, the Democracy and the Young Men's Jackson Association," the meeting adjourned.

And thus was terminated one of the pleasantest occasions witnessed in this city for years.

LETTER FROM HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1871.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c., Pittsburgh:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me "to be present at the banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson Association on the 9th of January, and for that occasion and while in Pittsburgh, to be the guest of the Association."

I beg that you will express to the gentlemen of the Association my appreciation of the honor they have done me, and my very great regret that it will not be in my power to be present at their festival. The example of your Association is worthy of all imitation. We need to recur constantly to the memories of the past in order that we may properly appreciate and perform the duties of the present; and of all our anniversaries there is none whose recollections are more beneficent than the 8th of January. It recalls not only a victory of arms, but also a heroic personal character. The victory at New Orleans illustrated the annals of our country—the virtues of Andrew Jackson illustrated the history of our race.

Firmness, honesty, independence, love of liberty, an exalted patriotism, an abiding trust in the integrity and wisdom of the people were his characteristics and enabled him to appeal with irresistible force to the people for sympathy and support.

These recollections should be especially attractive to the people of Pennsylvania, for to your State he was indebted for a more hearty and unanimous support than any other except Tennessee.

The condition of the country, the exigencies and admonitions of the times, compel thoughtful men to examine closely the conduct of public affairs, and the character and policy of the men entrusted with their management.

What interest in the country is content? from which one of them all is there not a well founded complaint?

The Commercial! The shipping swept from the ocean during the war, has not been replaced, and the trade of the country is carried under the flag of belligerent nations rather than under the neutral flag of the United States.

The Manufacturing! It is true that the protective tariff policy has been so organized in detail as to defeat the very end which its friends profess to have in view. The materials have been so much enhanced in value to the manufacturer as to prevent the sale of the article produced.

Barter and Trade! Read the list of failures in every paper, and see how fatally the shrinking values are breaking down the active busy men of this generation.

Agriculture! What is the price of Corn and Wheat to-day?

Industry! Men are idle; wages have been reduced, and the scanty store laid by for sickness and old age is melting away in the presence of inactive capital and unoccupied hands.

Taxation! Reduced nominally, somewhat, is more onerous than ever.

The amount paid though not so great, is more valuable; and the exactions are more grevious as they are spent in paying a premium on the bonds which by law and in equity shbuld be paid at par, and enormous amounts of capital are unjustly exempted from taxation.

I know the tendency in all countries is to attribute every depression of every business interest to the government, and to look to the government for relief. I do not sympathise with that feeling. The causes of disaster are generally to be found in a violation of the laws of trade, and a disregard of economy, and the surest relief is generally to be found is wise fore-thought and careful management. Yet it is true that the vast power conferred on the Treasury Department by legislation and by the collection and disbursement of immense sums of money, have made every interest in the country subservient to its control, and now more than ever before the government is responsible for the prosperity of the Country.

If ever the industry of the country had cause to complain of an administration it is now. Capital has full power and controls absolutely its financial policy. By rapid contraction of the currency it has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of the best men in the land. Every farmer who aided to put it in power voted to reduce the price of his wheat, and corn, and pork; every mechanic to reduce his wages and curtail his work; every merchant to diminish the value of his stock and increase the burthen of his debts. These results were all foretold. Men would not believe. Now they see.

I need scarcely remind you that one party has for ten consecutive years had possession of the government, and thus developed its policy and character. Coming in on the assertion that he would have no policy contrary to the wish of Congress, the President of its selection has been beyond all others, an active and persistent advocate of his own measures, and has even ventured in a formal State paper to stigmatize as an act of folly an adherence to its own views by the Senate of the United States.

Pledged to reform, the supporters of the administration do not hesitate to charge on the President and his most intimate associates, the most flagrant corruption in his foreign policy, and the pettiest malevolence in the appointment and dismissal of the highest officers in the service of the government.

Invoking the confidence of all contending elements, and allaying of all passions by the aspiration "let us have peace," it has sent troops to New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to control ballot boxes, and to Georgia to intimidate the voters.

Avowing an honest disposition for civil service reform, it has displaced with contumely the Cabinet officer who has most persistently sought to establish it. Promising love for, and adherence to the Constitution, it has not hesitated to disregard its provisions whenever partisan interests or partisan malice has suggested such violation. Pledged to the support of the dignity of labor, it has made a surrender of political opinion and the right of a free exercise of suffrage, the price of obtaining employment, and refused to execute the laws of its own Congress enacted in accordance with the demands of labor.

The government has been drawn away from the moorings in which it was anchored by our fathers in the past, and is now drifting towards dangerous rocks.

Do we not need the virtues of Jackson to restore honesty and simplicity in administration, economy and integrity in expenditures; equality in taxation; appointment of good men to office; and an adherence to the fundamental maxim that the reserved rights of the States are as essential to our system as the delegated powers of the Federal government?

This duty belongs to the Democratic party; and to its performance by its organization, its principles, and its traditions, that party brings extraordinary capacity. Founded in the earliest days of the Republic, led by great men who have given to it the purity and loftiness of their own characters; taught by the wisdom of experience; inspired by love of country, it has survived the factions which spring up around it. Fixed in its principles, it adapts their expression to the changing condition of human society, constant in its aims and purposes it seeks to attain them by the means best adapted to the exigencies of public opinion and the shifting phazes of affairs.

I speak in no mere partizan sense. I do not refer to particular men or measures. I treat party organizations and their measures as the necessary outgrowth of principles and policies in the government, and it is in this sense that I venture, even at your festival, to say that the prosperity of the people and the cause of good government demands the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The people who give to it a majority will correct whatever error of principle or practice may have grown up within it.

I am my dear sir with great respect,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7, 1871.

To the Chairman of the Young Men's Jackson Association.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 2d inst., inviting me to attend a banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson Association of Allegheny county, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 9th, and in reply regret to say that my engagements will not allow me the pleasure of accepting your invitation.

It would be gratifying to me to be present on that interesting occasion, not only to enjoy its festivities, but also to make the personal acquaintance of the members of an Association which has for its object, as its name indicates, the restoration and promotion of the political principles of one of the most illustrious men of our country.

My earnest sympathies are with you in your efforts to promote the cause of good government, to maintain the constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government; to restrict the exercise of the taxing powers to legitimate purposes; to reduce expenditures and restore integrity in all the departments of the public revenue; to exclude corrupting influences from the control of our public affairs, so that in the laws and in their administration there shall be no wrong to the many, nor partiality to the few; and to re-establish our institutions where Jackson held they must stand, upon the foundations of public virtue, and constitutional right.

The recent elections encourage you to continue and strengthen your Association. Success is possible. The corrupting influences of Federal patronage, and the terror of National arms have been appealed to, but the people have resisted both, and the ballot yet remains a valuable power in our hands.

Hoping that the occasion of your banquet may be both pleasant to the members and their guests, and of public advantage, and thanking yourself and the committee whom you represent, for the honor of the invitation, I am very respectfully yours, &c. T. A. HENDRICKS.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1871.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., Secretary of the Committee:

DEAR SIR:—By some accidental delay your letter of the 31st ult. reached me only this morning. I feel much honored in receiving the invitation to visit you at Pittsburgh. My engagements, at home, however, prevent me from moving at this time.

Neither am I much in the way of expressing sentiments on present political topics. The country has passed through a violent convulsion, and is now slowly, but steadily recovering itself. The main object should be to restore harmony and inspire mutual confidence among all the jarring members. Our Government draws its life from the ready consent of the governed.

When the distinguished hero, whose name your Association bears, uttered those memorable words: "The Union shall be preserved!" he undoubtedly rested his faith upon the spontaneous co-operation of the great mass of the nation, responding to his call in the regular and legitimate channels prescribed by the Organic Law. He never contemplated the use of bayonets in controlling the forms of collecting the general suffrage.

Our safety as a nation lies in going back to the first principles, and forgetting that force has ever been resorted to as a painful necessity to preserve them. What was a bitter medicine should not be turned into daily food. Very truly yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

LETTER FROM HON. MICHAEL C. KERR, OF INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1871.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., Secretary Committee.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your exceedingly kind invitation to attend a banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson's Association, in Pittsburgh, on the 9th inst., and to be the guest for that occasion, and while there, of the Association; and while it would give me the utmost pleasure to be with you and participate in your festivities, I am compelled both by the poor condition of my health, and by my public duties, to forego that pleasure.

The day you celebrate marks a glorious epoch in our country's history, and its appropriate observance, sspecially by young men, is sanctioned alike by gratitude and patriotism. But the great life and public services of the hero of that day teach still more exalted lessons of manly virtue and true statesmanship. These cannot be too carefully studied, or to earnestly cherished by American citizens. They penetrate the very foundations and philosophy of our institutions. The most prominent element in the political principles and public acts of Andrew Jackson was a solemn and effective protest against excesses of power by the Federal government; against its unjust intermeddling in the affairs of the States; against its unconstitutional and extravagant legislation; against unequal, sectional and oppressive laws and burdens; against laws extorting tribute from the people for the benefit of favored classes, under the pretext of collecting revenue for the support of the government; against *too much government generall*, and pre-eminently against *centralization* in all its forms, open, insidious or corrupt, as the chief enemy of true self-government and free institutions. In this policy he was nobly supported by the great Democratic party, with the zeal and vigor of its early manhood. The tendency of the Federal government towards these fatal dangers was thereby effectually checked, and the beneficent results of our policy speedily commanded the general approval of the entire country.

Under the influence and control of the great and righteous principles of the democratic party in these respects, our country enjoyed unparalelled growth in every element of true greatness; our people became singulorly prosperous and happy, and their capacity for practical self-government increased rapidly under the discipline of experience.

It should never be forgotten that the ability of the people to govern wisely under popular and elective institutions, is and must always be, a thing of growth and development, the result of education, of practical experience in the actual duties of local government in the states, and their subordinate civil divisions. Whatever, therefore, tends unjustly to limit the range, or the subjects of local jurisdiction and government, or to remove them further from the immediate control of the people at home, or by legal discriminations to control the pursuits or industries of the people, leads to centralization—is vicious and dangerous, and ought to be resisted in all proper ways by the people.

Out of these considerations have arisen that cardinal sentiment of democracy—of generous confidence in human nature, of faith in man's capacity to live, improve and prosper in the practical pursuits of life, without the leading-strings of pretentious law-makers, and of trust in the safer guidance of the great law of intelligent self-interest. Hence, also, the wise and safe principle of democracy—that the chief function of government is protection—the maintenance of public peace and order—the prevention of wrong and oppression—the exercise of those duties and powers which cannot be administered without it—not intermeddling or tampering with the private pursuits, enterprises or interests of citizens.

But quite other principles than these have ruled our country and dictated the policy of the federal government during the last ten years. Their malign influence is apparant anywhere. The excesses of power are so numerous and persistent, and the evidences of bad management and corruption are so palpable, as to give just cause of alarm for the safety of our institutions to patriotic and thoughtful men of all parties. The policy of the leaders of the republican party, in its general principles and in its details, tends with fatal directness and certainty to centralization—to the consolidation of all power in congress, and therefore, ultimately to the complete overthrow of our free institutions. No intelligent citizen can fail to perceive a rapidly growing disposition in these leaders to legislate upon all matters that concern the people, whether within the spere of their delegated powers or not.

They have already invaded the states and usurped the regulation and control of elections. In the states of the south they have overstepped all boundaries and assumed that congress possesses unlimited and omnipotent powers. They have taken under direct control of congress, all the money, and most of the financial institutions of the people. They have assumed the right to created many kinds of corporations by acts of congress, hitherto never attempted in the history of the government, and to confer upon them most valuable and dangerous privileges and franchises, and munificent subsidies and grants of the public domain, at the expense of the people. They have enacted several initial measures which evince a determination in the early future to usurp for the federal governmnnt the absolute control and regulation for all purposes, including taxation and police, of all the railroads of the country, in which have been invested by the people over $2,000,000, under the auspices of State legislation; and of all the insurance companies of the country, with their vast aggregate of capital; and so of the telegraphs with their accumulated wealth, and their dangerous influences, when directed by dishonest, selfish or partisan hands.

They claim the right to exercise these extraordinary powers on the utterly untenable ground that they relate to the regulations of commerce among the States. Even their systems of taxation, by excise and tariffs, are so framed as to be pregnant with the same vicious tendencies towards centralization. They offer so many inducements towards speculations and plunder, contain so many discriminations in the interests of favored classes, and interfere so much with the everyday pursuits of the people, as to invite resort to Congress for all relief, and to lead to the formation of interested or corrupt lobbies, rings and combinations to control the action of the peoples' representatives.

The dangers resulting and impending from the policy of these leaders cannot be overestimated. That policy threatens to destroy the spirit, if not the forms, of our institutions, and to say the very nerve and power of self-government by teaching the people to look to this capital and to Congress to do for them what they ought to do for themselves, or what they ought to obtain at the hands of the State Government. The inevitable final destiny of our country under the policy of centralization will be hopeless and irremediable corruption and decay, in both the Government and the people.

We must reverse this ruinous tendency in public affairs. Our only safety is in the faithful observance by the Federal Government of the limitations upon its power, and the maintenance of the States in the full exercise of all their just powers and dignity, and the education af the people to a more manly and vigorous reliance upon themselves and their own abilities, guaranteeing to them always just and equal laws, ample protection, and fair and honorable competition.

It is the high duty of all conservative citizens, and the great mission of the followers of Andrew Jackson—the democratic party—to agitate in every legitimate manner, earnestly and persistently, for the reform of these abuses in our own country; for the re-establishment of the true boundaries of jurisdiction between the general and the state governments, and the honest and manly administration of each within these boundaries. I feel sure the members of the Young Mens' Jackson Association of Pittsburgh, will so acquit themselves in this behalf as to do honor to their spirit of their great examplar.

With grateful acknowledgements for the courtesy extended to me, I am, very truly your friend.

(Signed,) M. C. KERR.

LETTER FROM THE HON. P. DECHERT, OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
January 7, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., inviting me to be present at a banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson Association of Allegheny or Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th inst,, and to be the guest of the Association on that occasion and while in your city.

I regret exceedingly that I will not be able to accept your kind invitation and to meet the young men of the Democracy of your county on that occasion. The political complexion of the Senate will require me to be in my seat on Tuesday next, and other duties will occupy my attention before that time.

The occasion of your festivities is one which is of interest to the Democracy of the country, and I assure you I shall be with you in heart, although physically I shall not be permitted to be present. The political tide seems to have changed in all parts of the land, and it is to be hoped that these changes indicate the ultimate triumph of the patriotic principles that were always entertained by him whose memory you will meet to commemorate.

The indications from every portion of the country lead me to believe that the political exercise of the past are reacting in our favor, and that the Democracy must prosper and prevail wherever we adhere to the principles on which the party has been founded.

I trust on some other occasion I shall have the pleasure to member of your association. Very truly Yours,

ROBERT P. DECHERT.

P. W. GUTHRIE, Esq., Ch'r Committee.

LETTER FROM THE HON. B. F. MEYERS M. C. ELECT FROM THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1871.

Chairman Committee Young Men's Jackson Association.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 2d inst., inviting me to be present at a banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson Association of Allegheny county in Pittsburgh, on the 9th inst., reached me only to-day. I regret to have to say that it will be impossible for me to attend. But, though absent with you in flesh, I shall be with you in spirit.

The eighth of January is a day dear to every patriotic American as the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. That splendid achievement of the citizen soldiery of our country forms a glorious page in the history of the Republic, but the name of the illustrious man whose bravery, sagacity and stubborn fighting, gained that triumph for American arms, is recorded in brighter letters on the civic scroll. Peace hath its victories as well as war,—nay, *better* than war. Andrew Jackson's successful struggle with the United States Bank will keep his memory green long after the cotton-bag breastworks which defied Packenham shall be forgotten. True, the tendency of the Federal government has been for some time toward that centralization of power which Jackson resisted in his veto of the United States Bank. The legislation of Congress, of late years, has been directed peculiarly to the overthrow of some of the most important and valuable rights of the States, and the people, not delegated by the Constitution of the Federal government, but reserved to the States and the people.

The taxes levied for the support of the government are assessed and collected by inquisitorial and oppressive methods. The ballot-box is hedged about with Federal bayonets against the free approach of the electors, the collective sovereigns of the country. A moneyed aristocracy is fostered and giant monopolies are enriched by bounties drawn from taxes levied on the necessities of the people. Thus the power of the government has been rapidly passing from the many to the few political corporations; stagnation in business, distress among the laboring classes, are among the legitimate results of the misgovernment to which the country has been subjected. But the popular judgment is applying a vigorous corrective. The Democracy, the party of the people, whose standard was borne to victory by Andrew Jackson in the battle against centralization, forty years ago, is about to be restored to power. To this long-hoped for restoration, *the people of Western Pennsylvania, it is gratifying to observe, are giving powerful aid.* Their hostility to the corrupt, aristocratic and oppressive policy of the dominant party, *was clearly manifested in the late Congressional elections.* Long may they continue to hold fast the doctrine of Jackson, that the concentration of political power in the hands of a moneyed aristocracy, is the practical subversion of republican government.

Joining most fervently my hopes and wishes for the early re-adoption of Jacksonian principles in the administration of the government, to the labors of your association for the advancement of the same,

I am, Respectfully Yours,
B. F. MYERS.

OHIO NEWS

Caroline Jordon, a domestic, employed in the family of Dr. B. W. Pumphrey, of Mt. Vernon, was on Sabbath evening last engaged in filling a herosene lamp. She brought the can of oil into contact with the burning wick of the lamp, causing an instantaneous explosion by which the poor girl was literally burned to a crisp.

SOME of our tax payers will wake up shortly to a revised assessment on real estate, which, in some cases, will exhibit an increase of fifty to eighty per cent. over last year. The Assessor is a gentleman endowed with extraordinary powers, as will be discovered when the collector comes around.

THE report of the Auditor of State, of Ohio, just submitted to the Governor, shows that the receipts of Ohio for State purposes last year were $4,837,000; disbursements, $4,071,000, and estimated receipts for the same purpose next year, $5,670,000, and disbursements, $5,163,000. The total valuation of property on the tax duplicate for 1871 is $1,167,000,000; the total tax levy for 1871 is about $22,463,000. Of this amount $18,797,600 are for local and county purposes. The total levies in Ohio for the past four years amount to about $88,500,000.

THE Mount Vernon *Banner* of last week says: "Mrs. Catharine Inyard, of Granny's Creek, Wayne township, in this county, attained her 99th year on Thursday of this week. We believe she was a native of Maryland, and so far as we are able to learn, she is the oldest person now living in Knox county. She is still enjoying excellent health, goes about every day attending to her domestic affairs, and talks cheerfully and intelligently to all her friends who call to see her."

THE Patriot New Lisbon is responsible for the following; A funny incident occured in Salem, last week, among the colored family. An old man went to consult an attorney, about arresting a man for throwing stones at his house. One of them, he said, came through the window and struck his daughter. The counseller asked where it hit her. Client didn't like to tell, but the answer being insisted upon, said "on the buzzum." How badly did it injure her? inquired the limb of the law. Did it injure her any? After a long time the old fellow answers, "no sah! It didn't hurt her much, but it broke three fingers of a gemman what was payin' his 'tention to her."

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
	of the Muscular system.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞See symptoms above.

☞**No Family Should be Without it.**

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSEWASH

Cures Secret Diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in al diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD, BLOOD, BLOOD,
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier; my Extract Buchu is a diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

D

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
OR TO
Helmbold's Medical Depot,
No. 104 South Tenth St., Phila.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

EPIPHANY.

The following explanation of Epiphany, celebrated to-day, is from the Catholic *World*, authority on such matters:

"See how from far upon the Eastern road.
The star-led wizards haste with odors sweet."

Epiphany, or "Little Christmas," as it is sometimes called, is to us "Gentiles" in one sense a greater religious feast than the Day itself; for as on Christmas the Savior long promised to the Jews was born to them, and was unrecognized by them, notwithstanding the fulfillment of the prophecies so exactly under their very eyes; so on this day the three Gentile kings, in obedience to the mysterious leading of the star, though professing no belief in the God of the Jews, knelt before the crib, and offered to the infant "wrapped in swaddling clothes" tributes, acknowledging his divinity, humanity and sovereignty.

It was long ago the custom for kings, queens, and other royal personages, to offer at the altar gold, frankincense and myrrh, in commemoration of these three kings; a custom which is still continued in some Catholic countries.

At the time of our Savior's birth, there was an expectancy of his appearance among many heathen nations. The initiated in the religious mysteries of the Persians, it is said, were acquainted with a secret handed down from the time of Zoroaster, that a divine prophet would be born of a virgin whose birth would be proclaimed by the appearance of a bright star. The celebrated propheey of Balaam also made an impression on the surrounding nations: "There shall come a star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Seth."

There are many histories of these three Magi (in Persian signifying wise men) all agreeing that there were but three, but differing as to the names.

Melchior, Jasper and Balthasar are the names given by Bede, and are certainly preferable to Galagalath, Magalath and Tharath. Venerable Bede describes Melchior as old, with gray hair and beard, offering gold to our Savoir as king; Jasper was young, without any beard, and offered frankincense in recognition of the divinity; and Balthasar was of a dark complexion, a Moor, with large flowing beard, and he offered our Savior myrrh as man.

Sandys, the traveler, translates from the *Festa Anglo-Romania:*

"Three kings the King of kings three gifts did bring,
Myrrh, incense, gold, as Man, God, a King.
Three holy gifts be likewise given by thee
O Christ, given such as acceptable be:
For myrrh, pains; for incense, tears; for frankincense, impart
Submissive prayers; for pure gold, a pure heart."

The journey from the "far east" lasted twelve days (so the old chronicle says), during which the kings required no refreshment, it seeming to them one day.

After they had presented their gifts, the Blessed Virgin gave them one of the infant's swaddling garments, which they treasured carefully.

In after years, they were baptised by St. Thomas. In the fourth century, the Empress Helena had their bodies carried to Constantinople; thence they were removed to Milan; and when the city was taken by the Emperor Frederick, in 1164, he gave these relics to Reinaldus, Archbishop of Cologne. Hence they are commonly called the three kings of Cologne.

Picart tells us the feast of the Epiphany was established in the fourth century, though Brady says it was first celebrated as a separate feast in the year 813. It soon became very popular, and some of the most splendid entertainments were given on that day.

The choosing of the Twelfth-day king is a very early ceremony, and pertains to Germany, France and England. The cake and the bean are inseperable from this feast. Herrick thus speaks of it:

"Now, now, the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where beene's the king of the sport here;
Beside we must know
The pea also
Must revel as queene in the court here.

"Begin, then, to chuse
This night as ye use,
Who shall for the present delight here;
Be a king by the lot,
And who shall not,
Be Twelfth-day queen for the night here."

The adoration of the Magi was a favorite subject in the early mystery plays. Marguerite de Valois, Queen of France, wrote one on it, as also on the nativity, the massacre of the innocents, and the flight into Egypt. There are said to have been representations of the Magi in French churches in the fifth century, and there are French mysteries relating to them in the eleventh.

The first feast of the three kings was celebrated at Milan in 1336, by the friar preachers, and was called the Feast of the Star; this festival was continued in Germany up to the end of the last century, and Hoffman gives the song of the star, which was the carol sung upon this occasion:

"We came walking with our staves
Wreathed with laurel:
We seek the Lord Jesus, and would wish
To put laurel on his knees."

The above refrain was repeated at the end of each line:

"We did come before Herod's door,
Herod the king, came himself before;
Herd them spake with a false man's heart,
"Why is the youngest of these so swart?"
Altho' he is swart, he is well beknown,
In orient lands he is a throne;
We all came over a lofty hill,
And there we saw the star stand still.
O star! you must not stand still so,
But must with us to Bethlehem go—
To Bethlehem, the lovely town,
Where Mary and her child sit down.
How small the child, and how great the good,
A blessed new year that gives us God."

One of the legends is that Melchior offered a golden apple, said to have belonged to Alexander the Great, made from the tribute of the world, and also thirty pieces of gold.

The history of these thirty peices of gold it curious, showing how the legends are connected.

They were first coined by Terah, the father of Abraham, and taken by the latter when he left the land of the Chaldees. By him they were paid away to Ephron as a part of the purchase money for the field and cave of Machpelah.

The Israelites then paid them back, as the price of Joseph to his brethren; and as that price was but twenty pieces, the other ten were, we will suppose, given for something else.

The money came back to Joseph from his brethren in the time of the scarcity, and on the death of Jacob his son paid them into the royal treasury of the Queen of Sheba for spices to embalm him. When the Queen of Sheba paid a visit to Solomon the thirty pieces of gold were included in her other gifts.

When the king of Egypt spoiled the temple in the time of Solomon's son Roboam, the king of Arabia, who accompanied him, received these pieces of money as his share of the plunder, and they remained in his kingdom till Melchior presented them to the infant Savoir.

In the hurry of the flight into Egypt, the Blessed Virgin dropped these pieces of money and the other gifts, and they were found by a shepherd, who, in after years, being inflicted with an incurable disease, applied to our Savior, who cured him, and then he offered these pieces at the altar.

They were afterward paid to Judas by the priests as his reward, and there are two reasons given for his requiring thirty pieces of money. One, that he would have stolen one-tenth of the price of the precious ointment which Mary Magdalene poured on the feet of Jesus, and which was worth about three hundred pence; the other, that having been sent by our Savoir to provide for the Last Supper with this amount of money, he fell asleep by the way, and was robbed. In the midst of his distress, the rich Jew Pilate met him, and he then agreed to betray his Master for the sum he had lost. When smitten by remorse, he returned the money to the priests and hung himself, they used one-half in purchasing the potter's field, and with the other half bribed the soldiers who guarded the sephulchre to say the Savior's body had been stolen by the disciples.

After this all trace of them is lost. They were of pure gold, the thirty "pieces of silver" in the Bible being only a generic name for money, like *argent* in French; on one side was the king's head crowned, and on the other some unintelligible Chaldaic characters, and they were said to be worth three florins each.

The adoration of the Magi has been a favorite subject not only for poets, but for painters, from the earliest ages. It is found in bas-reliefs in the catacombs as early as the third and fourth centuries, and succeeding painters have chosen it in all ages. In these pictures the attitude of the child varies. In the finest he is raising his little hand in benediction. This has been objected to because of his infancy. But the Divinity was always there; he was from his birth the Christ. In others the Blessed Virgin is lifting a veil and showing him to the wise men, and this is beautifully emblematic of the epiphany, or manifestation of a divine humanity to sinful man. Other pictures have the shepherds on one side and the kings on the other, intending to express the manifestation to both Jews and Gentiles.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1870.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR** thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m. J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
dec10:6td&4tw

☞ **SUFFER NO MORE.**

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Piles and Humors,
Piles and Humors,

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Every Bottle Warranted.
Every Bottle Warranted.

Ask for the above preparation. It is no humbug. Relief is warranted in every case. Sold by
JOSEPH FLEMING.
84 Market street, cor. of Diamond.

☞ **THE LANCET AS WELL AS** CAUSTIC does its share of harm in the treatment of Syphilitic Lumps, the first thing done is to plunge the knife into the unfortunate person. When will this inhuman practice be stopped?

A poultice of ground flaxseed thickened with yeast will be far more efficacious than the knife, while at the same time use the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT

And HERB JUICES,

As directed on the bottle, and a cure will speedily follow. Price of Root and Herb Juices $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 00.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market st., Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution.
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeeping
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

☞ **P. DUFF & SONS,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Winter Dry Goods
AT
LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AND SUITS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	561 975 29
Contingent Fund	34,224 74
	$671,200 04

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$ 596,118 33
Bills Receivable	28 752 28
Office Fixtures	876 89
Cash	47,452 54
	$671,200 04

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.
WILLIAM K. NIMICK,
JOHN SCOTT,
ROBT. C. SCHMERTZ.
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1871. jan4:6td

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,
EDWARD CARTER,
2 Amity st., New York.
se24:3mw "R"

MEDICAL.

READ!

THEN JUDGE!

The belief in the fatal termination of all diseases of the pulmonary organs has been in all ages of the world a source of deep and earnest solicitude. And whilst we lament over the fact that past ages of medicine have been able to do very little for the amelioration or cure of pulmonary diseases, we cannot but acknowledge that modern science and modern skill have made rapid advancement toward a better understanding and more available treatment of this formidable malady, so that now, at the early stages of consumption or its kindred diseases, proper and skillful treatment is almost sure to overcome its power and stay its ravages.

The peculiar structure of the lungs themselves, their important functions in the animal economy; their being the immediate receivers of that vital air which gives oxygenation to the blood and fits it for its mission of restoration to the ever changing bodies which we carry about with us and with which we perform the various functions of life, makes it of important value that their integrity should be maintained and their fitness to fulfill their office with regularity and vigor. Therefore, whatever relates to their health and preservation, as vital parts of the animal organization, cannot but be of great value, and worthy of our highest consideration and duty. If we, in the discharge of the duties of our profession, can in any manner ameliorate man's physical sufferings, and add to his power to do good, we opine that we have performed a good act, and one that cannot but enlist in our behalf all well disposed persons who place the proper estimate on human health and human life.

If, in Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, we have discovered a remedy which will cleanse the blood and make it more plastic and fitter to perform the part of restoration to wasting or decaying tissues or organs, we are sure, at least, that no one properly imbued with the right sentiments to their kindred beings will blame us for giving to its merits the widest publicity; especially when that publicity may be the means of arresting disease and opening new channels of cure, in healing a disease, at one time not reckoned within the reach of medical learning or medicinal practice.

We know already the objection that will be made to our pain of cure, i. e., that by the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, you fail to make use of treatment in the early stages of consumption, that otherwise might have restored to health or saved a life.

Not at all. We do not propose to shut out other medical treatment, nor have we one word to say against any one. It is not our business to pull down any one or their remedies or treatment; our purpose is simply to show that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, in itself, is good in all pulmonary diseases; that it can never do harm; that it will always do good, either as an adjunct of other treatment, and oftentimes will cure "*per se.*"

The cases that we have published from time to time, are of so marked a character that any one who will make the inquiry cannot but be convinced that in these published cases Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure was the remedy which did the work, and that without it, the cures would not have been performed. The cases are not distant. The characters of the persons for integrity and truth are above suspicion or reproach; and as they walk the streets in the vigor of health and newness of life, they give unmistakable evidence of the value of a medicine whose virtues cannot be too widely disseminated, and whose powers over a once fatal disease are made manifest wherever it is used. Every day's experience but serves to confirm us more and more of the peculiar adaptedness of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure in meeting the various indications in all lung maladies, and when some one meets us with the question, "How can one medicine cure every disease?" our answer is, that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a combination of ingredients or medicines whose known action in special and individual cases is such as to warrant us in all that we have said about its virtues. If, in the progress of a case of consumption, symptoms or conditions arise which it is unsuitable to, we know what they are, and believe that our experience in pharmacy and practice in medicines will enable us to apply the remedy and effect a cure, if a cure be at all possible. In our treatment of lung diseases we may say that we have treated all sorts of cases; the rich, the poor; those in the highest as well as in the humbler walks of life, and we find disease the same in all, and all susceptible of cure; the advantage that may be derived from wealth and position are often overbalanced by other excesses in which the poor cannot indulge. The Great Master of Nature in this, as in all other of His works, seems to have compensated for privations in the one case where He has allowed indulgence in the other.

It is not possible that in the cases we have published time and again, there should be any mistake; they must be real, and we have further evidence maturing that will put all skepticism to rest. Indeed, these cases could be given now if we had time to go after them, to obtain their consent for publication, as we never publish a cure nor even speak of them in connection with the names of the persons without their consent to do so. It were idle for us to disguise the fact that the publications we have made during the past five years have been mainly for the purpose of bringing our Lung Cure before the public. In its medical application to disease it must stand or fall on its own merits afterward. No one who duly estimates the value of sound health, can be regardless of the important truths which we have published in reference thereto. Let us not be understood to mean that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is superior to all other article of the materia medica. We mean this, no more that it is a combination of articles from that materia medica of known value and powerful influence in restoring health and giving new plastic material, out of which the natural powers of the system can adapt what is needed to carry on the functions of life with full health and vigor.

In answer to many inquiries made by letter in regard to Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, we would say, that we write nothing about it that we do not believe to be strictly true. Those, therefore, who read our advertisements will find a fuller account of its merits in them than we can possibly take the time to give in a private letter. In a newspaper article we can speak to ten thousand persons at once, whilst by letter to only one at a time. It will be obvious, therefore, to most persons that we cannot answer every little inquiry that may be made by letter, and for particular cases it becomes necessary to do so, especially when they are under treatment or have retained us in their case, and when any new symptoms arise or changes in the character of the disease may have supervened.

In reference to lung examinations we always prefer making a personal examination and seeing the patient when this is at all practicable or expedient, and will visit them at their residences if desired to do so, provided we are allowed to do so in the times when we are not occupied by our published office hours. If, in the course of treatment, it becomes necessary that we should visit any of our patients at their homes, we always do so, although many persons have taken our Lung Cure and have got well without our having seen them at all.

Below we publish a new certificate of a very respectable and intelligent gentleman of Latrobe, Pa., who will be recognized at once by those who know him as having entirely recovered from a debilitated and exhausted condition, which was probably brought about by a trumatic cause, in the nature of an accident which occurred to him several years ago. He is well known as a gentleman of strict probity, and one not likely to be deceived with regard to the effect of remedie.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

DR. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in certifying to the great value of your medicine (Lung Cure) which I have now taken, off and on, for the past nine months for a cough and lung trouble. I applied to you first on the 25th of February last, for that difficulty, and feared that my lungs had become involved. You told me, after an examination, that my lungs were not seriously affected, and that you medicines would cure me. I must have taken about a dozen bottles of your Lung Cure, beside the other medicine, and I find not only my lungs, but my general health, almost, if not entirely restored. You may publish this if you wish.

THOMAS KIRK, Latrobe
December 23, 1870.

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Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞ See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.
de24-1yw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1y

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
jan5-TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most fastidious. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most reliable, and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.
jan6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure care for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

NORTH CAROLINA
LAND AGENCY.
250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

☞ Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
c17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH
Drug House!
CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Selling at reduced prices to make room for taking stock
A. Torrence & Co.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:d&w

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Saving Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. m16:6mw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-E.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE.
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-E.

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion
SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a prickling, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, with new sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, healing, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That those deposits take place when the blood *is poor, weak watery,* and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
* * * * * HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the apprt or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure
CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE BOWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED
FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAYS EADY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of engorged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys, and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologogues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the system.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

Continued Bombardment of Paris.

Heavy Loss of Both Armies at Bapaume.

Effect of Bismarck's Diplomacy.

Furious Bombardment of Parisian Forts.

THEIR FALL PREDICTED.

Gallant Fighting of the French.

&c., &c., &c.

MORE BOMBARDMENT BY THE PRUSSIANS.

VERSAILLES via LONDON, January 6.—The German batteries on the south of Paris, whose armanent has been effected without interruption by the enemy, to-day bombarded Fort Issy, Varvoes and Mount Rouge, as well as the French entrenchments at Villejuif and Point Jur, and the French gunboats on the Seine. The bombardment on the Northeast front of Paris has also been continued, with great energy, partly by newly erected batteries. The result thus far has been mos favorable to the Germans, notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy fog.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

LONDON, January 6.—It is denied that M. Loncay's mission to Vienna included the attempt to negotiate an alliance between Austria and France.

World Special.

EFFECT OF THE GERMAN BATTERIES.

BRUSSELS, January 6.—The batteries of Clamart and Villedavug are throwing shot weighing twenty-four pounds, and shells weighing sixty-five pounds, and have bombarded Essy, Vanores and Mont Rouge. Yesterday, and to-day the forts are replying with considerable effect with six and seven inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds. The German engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of the 7th.

GENERAL CHAUZY

Is advancing with two columns. The main body is at La Loup, and the other at Vendome.

THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG

Occupies the line between Blois and Vendome, and La Loup and Verneul. The French reserves from Orleans, Chateau Dun, Chartres and Dreux, in all 77,000 men, are hastening to join Gen. Chauzy, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition. The forces of Generals Faidherbe and Bayelles are in excellent order. Gen. Manteuffle's losses in the battles of the 2d and 3, were 3,200 men.

THE FRENCH RETREATING.

LONDON, January 7.—The French, under General Ray, are retreating. They were beaten by the Prussians in two encounters on the 4th inst.

The Berlin press admires the English press for its temperate tone in discussing the Collier affair on the Seine.

The Prussians are in Rocray.

HEAVY LOSSES AT BAPAUME.

LILLE, January 7.—The French headquarters at Bordeaux approximate that the losses in the battle of Bapaume were 9,000 Germans and 4,000 French.

The Germans evacuated Bapaume yesterday.

It is said that 100,000 French have arrived at Cherbourg to be equipped for active service.

ARMS FOR THE FRENCH.

LONDON, January 7.—The *Globe* mentions a heavy shipment of arms to the French.

LONDON, January 7.—The late advices from Vesoul states that there are 40,000 French near Reoz, about midway between Vesoul and Besancon. The Germans had been repulsed in a reconnoissance north of Rioz. It is prposed to increase the army regiments as follows; Artillery, 4,006; cavalry, 1,800; engineers, 300, and infantry, 1,200.

WOUNDED AT LILLE—DAMAGE BY THE BOMBARLMENT SLIGHT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lille is crowded with wounded. Faidherbe is there reorganizing the Commissariat Department.

Dates from Paris to the 3d instant have been received to-day. The damage from the bombardmsnt had been slight. The French losses thus far have been twenty killed and two hundred wounded. The citizens and army were clamorous for offensive action.

VERSAILES, Jan. 7.—Fort D'Issy has been silenced.

THE FRENCH RETIRING.

LOMDON, Jan. 7.—The French defenders of Lovre are retiring to St. Romainia as the Prussians advance. It is reported that the Prussians have been repulsed at Balbec.

COUNT VON BISMARCK

has expressed his reluctance to accept the Earl Granville's denial of the violation of neutrality.

DISPATCH FROM THE KING.

VERSAILLES, January 6.—The vanguard of General Werder's army in the valley of the Soone, engaged the French yesterday, and took two hundred prisoners.

The King sent to-day the following dispatch:

"The weather has moderated. We are now having a thaw. Our losses during the bombardment of fort De Issy, so far, are seventeen killed and wounded. Large supplies were captured from the French at Rœroy."

LONDON, January 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg promising them his unvarying attachment, and reassuring them of the maintainance of the independence of the Duchy, which he points out is guaranteed by the signatures of the European powers.

The London *Observer* says the conference of powers will certainly meet before the end of January. The refusal of Favre to attend is not considered final, but whether the French are represented or not, the conference will assemble.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The library of the military school at St. Cyr has been sent to Germany.

The Second army corps has been augmented by recent reinforcements, and it resumed offensive movements on the 5th instant.

Bourbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. Black Forest will be his base of operations.

The German losses at Vendome and Monterne, on the 6th and 7th were heavy. The bombardment was not a complete success yesterday as was supposed.

LONDON, January 8.—Evening.—Gen. Bourbaki is marching on Nancy and Belfort. The Prussians have reoccupied Auxonney, and the French have entered Senur.

The Germans are generally withdrawing from the Northern Departments.

The French marine infantry repulsed the Prussian detatchment near Briarie. The Germans lost two hundred men.

The German residents of Marseilles sent a letter to the King of Prussia expressing indignation at the barbarous character of the struggle, warning him against the cessation of the infamous war.

An account in the *Times*, of a conversation between Washburne and Favre, is contradicted at Bordeaux.

Favre is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the Conference.

The Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

Great destitution prevails in Amiens and vicinity.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to redeem an additional $1,650,000 three per cent. certificates, as follows: $5,000 of each of all outstanding certificates between numbers 560 and 610 inclusive, and $10,000 each of all outstanding certificates between numbers 360 and 500 inclusive. Interest on the same to cease February 28th, at which time they will be no longer avaible as a portion of lawful money in reserve in the posession of any National bank. This will make in all $5,650,000 called in. Coin in Treasury at the close of business to-day was $100,269,000 including $27,000,000 in coin certificates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7.—The friends of the San Domingo scheme, it is reported this afternoon, have about given up all hope of being able to get the House Committee of foreign affairs to report back favorably either Gen. Banks or Senator Morton's resolutions. A final effort will be made at the meeting of the Committee on Monday, and if it fails an attempt will be made in open house to suspend the rules and pass Senator Morton's resolution. This effort will be sure to lead to a debate of two or three days duration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8.—The following circular has been issued by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue: It having come to the knowledge of the office that officers of Internal revenue absent themselves from their respective districts, without having obtained proper leave of absence, notice is hereby given that in future such absence will not be permitted. All permits now outstanding, granting authority to supervisors, or other Internal Revenue officers, to visit Washington, or absent themselves from districts, when their opinion in the exigencies of the service were required, are hereby revoked. All officers who hereafter receive permission to visit Washington will be required to register in a book which has been prepared in this office their names, by what authority they are here, extent of their leave of absence and their address while in the city. Signed.

A. PLEASANTON.

CHICAGO.

Snow Storm in the West—Accidental Deaths—Coal Miner's Convention—Fire and Loss of Life—Strange Divorce Case, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, January 7.—It commenced snowing here this morning, and has continued to do so the whole day. The fall is light, not to exceed three inches. The storm has extended all through the northwest.

Andrew Engstom, living with U. P. Cassell, four miles from Alton, in this State, was almost instantly killed yesterday, by the bursting of the cylinder of an old corn sheller, which he was turning for amusement.

Wm. G. Blackman, a fireman on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was instantly killed near Dilavan yesterday, by falling from his engine, while oiling the valves.

M. B. Vanpatten of Farmington, Illinois, was so badly injured yesterday by being thrown from his wagon, by a passs ing Railroad train that he died this morning. Deceased was widely known and highly respected.

A convention of Coal miners has been in session at Bloomington, Illinois, during the past week. The object of the Convention was to effect a permanent organization, whose duty it shall be to present to the general assembly of this State, petitions for amelioration of the condition of mining classes, and their better protection by laws regulating ventilation and the working of mines. W. E. Owens was elected President, and John James, Secretary for the ensuing year.

The residence of Milton Gudgill, at Providence, Bureau county was burned on Thursday night, and two of his children perished in the flames.

The Germania National Bank has been organized in this city, and opened for business to-day. Henry Greenebaum is President, and August Beck and Isaac Greenebaum Vice Presidents. The capital is $250,000.

Ross & Gassage, a heavy and well known retail dry goods house of this city, have been forced into bankruptcy, by the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., of Illinois, who are creditors to the amount of $119,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Third Session.

SENATE—Resolution to Provide for the Appointment of Indian Inspectors—A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges Against Senator Sprague—Resolution Calling for Correspondence Relative to Minister Motley's Recall, &c., &c.

HOUSE—Letter from Mr. Schenck—Resolution Relative to Minister Washburne's Difficulty with the Paraguayan Government, &c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

Senate

WASHINGTON, January 5.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WILSON, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors in the Indian service. The bill directs the President to nominate to the Senate six Inspectors of Indian Affairs, who, under the direction of the Interior Department and at a salary of $4,000 per annum, are to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their sanitary, industrial and educational condition.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment a bill in relation to internal taxes, recently introduced by Mr. Buckingham, and it passed. It provides that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any undistributale sum added to the contingent fund of an insurance company, nor any unearned premiums received for risks assumed.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution requesting the President to comunicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, of the last correspondence between Mr. Motley, as Minister to the Court of St. James, and the Department of State, together with such other dispatches and papers touching the matter to which such correspondence relates.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment to include all telegraphic dispatches and other communications relating to his recall.

After some remarks by Mr. MORTON in opposition to the amendment, as superfluous, it was agreed to upon a division by a vote of 29 to 17, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the claim for indemnity by J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, and Mr. EDMUNDS delivered an argument adverse to the claim upon a general principle.

Mr. POOL followed in support of the claim upon the ground that the destruction of the claimant's house being a means of defending and making more secure the Union fort, was a loss for which the Government was bound to make restitution.

Mr. THURMAN said upon this representation, which was also that of the report of the Committee on Claims, he would vote for the bill.

The bill then passed—yeas 28, nays 15.

It appropriates $25,000 to pay for the dwelling of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, Ky., which was destroyed by the order of the Union commander, to assist the range of the guns in a Union fort erected near it in a battle there in 1864, at which time the owner was a surgeon in the Union army.

At 3:30 P. M., after a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, stating that having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordiary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as Representative from the Third District of Ohio, and requests the Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of the fact. The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. Orth, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the Committee of Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck. This appointment does not effect the chairmanship of the Committee, which devolves on Hooper, of Massachusetts, who stood second on the committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay.

The resolutions of the Committee declare that Rear Admiral S. W. Gordon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburne in reaching the government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic squadron; that Messrs. Bliss and Mastermau were members of the personal suite of Mr. Washburne, and were, therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States; that the forcible arrest and detention of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman by the government of Paraguay was a violation of the law of nations, and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States. They approve the action of the President, in withdrawing the American Minister, Gen. McMahon, from the government of Paraguay, and declining to have further diplomatic intercourse with that government, and they declare it to be clearly the duty of the United States naval officers of foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to diplomatic officers of the United States in discharge of their duties, and the result of neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy of such naval officers towards diplomatic officers, should be subjects of inquiry and punishment by the Naval Department.

Mr. ORTH moved additional resolution disapproving the conduct of rear admiral C. H. Davis, in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, and in accepting their release in the manner and under the circumstances and treating them as prisoners. The resolutions offered by Mr. Swann, for the minority of the commonwealth denounce the arrest and detention of Messss. Bliss and Masterman, while under the protection of the American flag, as an outrage which demanded prompt reparation, condemn Mr. Washburne for having submitted to the insult of President Lopez, and left Messrs. Bliss and Masterman at the mercy of the Paraguayan authorities, and for having assumed hostile, unfriendly attitude to said Lopez and the Paraguayan Government, and for having associated Bliss and Masterman, with his legation, relieve Admirals Gordon add Davis of all blame, and declare that no legislation on the subject is required on the part of Congress.

The resolutions of the majority were advocated at considerable length by Mr. ORTH, and those of the minority at greater length by Mr SWANN.

It was agreed that the question be further discussed to-morrow, at half-past one o'clock.

Mr. HOOPER'S Senate bill authorizing the issuing of $500,000,000 five per cent. bonds was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to facilitate the laying of the submarine cable across the Pacific.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) the President was requested to furnish copies of the report of John Hagan, United States Commissioner, on the resources and condition of the Dominican Republic, made to the State Department during the administration of President Polk, and the report of Captain G. B. McClellan on the same subject during President Pierce's administration.

Mr. GARFIELD, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill giving Mr. Schenck, United States Minister to England, an additional allowance of $2,500 a year for a private amanuensis, rendered necessary on account of Mr. Schenck's partial disability of the right hand from wounds received in battle. Passed.

The House, at 4:10, adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 6.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay.

Mr. SARGENT advocated the resolution and denounced the sanguinary character of the late President Lopez.

Mr. BECK supported the resolution, and criticised severely the action of Admirals Gordon and Davis.

Mr. DAWES regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution.

M. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the Committee, and did not amount to censure on any naval officer. The language was that these officers had failed to discharge their duty. The reason why they failed to discharge their duty was the fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of the Department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly. Mr. Banks went on to say that the Committee did not censure Admiral Gordon nor Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which set itself up against the State Department, against the Government of the country, and assumed to hold itself judge of what should be done for American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. MYERS, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he had voted in the Committee for the majority resolutions, and that they did mean the censure of Admiral Gordon. If they did not mean censure, he should not have voted for them. He certainly should not vote for them as censuring the Navy Department for instructions which he had never seen.

Mr. VOORHEES said he would vote for the resolutions because he had long been impressed with the fact that the foreign policy of the government was weak and contemptuile, and wished it reformed. He wanted to have something else to which the country could point with pride besides the Martin-Koseta affair. He did not want the navy to live forever on the fame acquired in rescuing one citizen from foreign oppression and outrage.

THE SAN DOMINCO JOB.

Grant's Preparations to Take the Island—The United States Navy and Marines Used to Intimidate the Dominicans.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The *Evening Post*, of to-day, contains a long article upon San Domingo, making, among others, the following astounding statements:

First—Several war ships of the United States are lying on the Dominican coast, at the service and orders of Baez, and used by him as though they belonged to him.

Second—That these vessels were used to intimidate the people, when they were asked to vote on annexation, and that the vote sent to Washington was obtained by such intimidation.

Third—That Baez could not maintain his power if it were not for the open threats of the commanders of the United States naval vessels to destroy the towns on the coast, in case a rising is attempted in them.

Fourth—It is asserted that half a million of paper money printed in the United States, reported publicly, but of course falsely, to be guaranteed by the United States as a means of giving it value, has been received by Baez, and he was about to put it in circulation.

Fifth—It is reported in San Domingo that the United States Government has paid Baez $150,000 as a second year's rent for Samana Bay. Also, it is asserted there, and not denied, that the best lands in and near Samana Bay are already in possesion of Canneau, Fabens, Babcock and Baez.

Sixth—We are assured that the Dominican public debt, which amounted in 1868, according to the Comptroller, to two million of dollars, has been largely increased, and that during the last six months numerous old claims against the government have been allowed, and these claims have been bought up at a very low rate by persons conspicuous in urging the annexation.

Seventh—There seems to be no doubt that Admiral Porter in the Severn was sent to tell the Haytien government that if it interfered with the schemes of the United States and Baez in San Domingo it would bring trouble upon itself. This is as though Napoleon had said to the United States that if they interfered with his schemes in Mexico he would declare war against us. Yet General Grant thought it would be right and wise to send American troops to drive the French out of Mexico.

The persons who make these charges are Dominicans, in favor of annexation to the United States; but they complain that the United States government is proceeding with brute force and unjustly in the matter; that its power is grossly misused by bad men to advance their selfish ends; and that the people, who see themselves coerced by our navy and sold by Baez, are indignant and dissatisfied, and will resist annexation and cause us trouble, when, if wisely managed, they would gladly consent.

THE GRAND JURY.

Its Presentment to the Court.

The Cases Passed Upon—The Jury's Opinion of the Liquor Traffic—Visit to the County Home—The Work House—Heating the Court House—A Police Court Recommended—The County Jail—A Bridge at the Point, and Sundry Suggestions.

The Grand Jury yesterday signified to the court, Judge Sterrett presiding, that they had finished the business laid before them for the present, and were prepared to rise. In doing so they presented, as is customary, an address which, if it is not characterized as a production equal to those heretofore presented, and is not couched in the calm, strictly guarded language which governments are accustomed to employ, nevertheless contains many useful suggestions.

In receiving the same Judge Sterrett remarked: I have glanced hastily over your address, and approve of its contents. The many trifling suits which are brought before the court, which necessarily cause delay and in many cases the detention of strangers here, is a serious abuse. I have often thought that some speedier remedy should be adopted. Our State Constitution should be revised in this regard. I have no doubt that a remedy will be adopted. I heartily endorse the suggestions you have made in that regard. You refer to the number of cases you have had before you. I find by my count that the number is four hundred and eight. Of these you have found three hundred and two true bills, and ignored one hundred and five, being about one-fourth.

The trials in the various cases you have been called upon to consider is the best evidence of the careful manner you have performed your duty. Thanking you for the labors in which you have been engaged during the present session, you are hereby relieved from further inquiry. I will have the presentment read by the Clerk or published in the various papers, as you prefer for the benefit of the public.

THE DOCUMENT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Quarter Sessions, etc:

The Grand Inquest, now inquiring for the county, in bringing their labors to a close, wish briefly to present to your Honors some thoughts and suggestions which have occurred to them during the progress of their work, as well as a memoranda of the business transacted.

1. We have passed upon 405 cases in all; found 301 true bills, and returned 104 ignoramuses. We have occupied nineteen days in actual session, and three days in visiting the public buildings and institutions; but of the whole number of cases before us, fully seven-eighths have been directly traceable to the use of liquor.

THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

2. In the administration of affairs in the County Commissioner's office, we find, in many cases, an utter disregard of the law, and attention more often paid to the established precedents, particularly in the granting of licenses to sell liquors. We do not think this has been done with the intention of violating the law, so much as through a culpable indifference or carelessness as to its provisions. Nor is this intention confined to the present Commissioners, but it appears to have been the rule for a number of years past, and the present officers have but followed in the grooves made by their predecessors, without, apparently, consulting the provisions of the law. Nor do we find that any particular harm has resulted from this careless management, except in those cases were licenses have been obtained in this way to sell liquor in districts where its sale is prohibited, and where, under the strict letter of the law, such licenses could not have been procured.

THE PUBLIC AT FAULT.

We do find, however, that licenses have been granted in many cases where the necessary requisite for keeping taverns and eating houses, under the law, were not provided by the applicants, but the persons who signed these petitions are directly to blame for this, as it would be impossible for the Commissioners to personally visit the premises in each case and ascertain whether the law has been fully complied with.

Again, we find that the public are; in a measure, often at fault in not exercising their privilege, as citizens, and remonstrating against the granting of licenses to drinking houses, *well known* to be entirely unnecessary; and while we are ready to blame our officers where blame can reasonably be charged, yet we hold that for the almost unbridled latitude exercised in the issue of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, the public are partly responsible.

Again, we think our Commissioners have not been sufficiently stringent in requiring the fullest evidence made necessary by the law, and that licenses are thereby quite too easily procured in many cases.

HEATING THE COURT HOUSE.

3. We find complaint made, and not without reason, that some of the offices in the Court House are not sufficiently heated. This is probably owing to the fact that the furnaces are not kept burning throughout the entire night. We would suggest that measures be taken to remedy this.

4. We reccommend that the room in the county building now occupied as a restaurant be provided for the Coroner, as his office is of too great importance to trust his location in some out of the way place, where the public cannot have easy access to it, and where it may with difficulty be found.

A POLICE COURT RECOMMENDED.

5. We find that a large number of the actions brought before the grand jury are simple assaults and batteries, where no serious violence has been used, and where both parties are in a measure to blame. If it could be possible, we would earnestly recommend that a law be passed by our Legislature giving jurisdiction to inferior tribunals in such cases, where fines can at once be imposed on the guilty, or where the matter being too trifling to occupy valuable time, can at once be dismissed without the necessity of bringing it before the grand and petty juries, and occupying the time of the Court, which could better be given to more important matters. We are aware that there are objections to this; but we think a law could be framed which would overcome them all, and relieve our Superior Courts from the trouble of hearing and deciding such unimportant cases,

We believe some such law is now in force in some of the other States, and also in some of the counties of our own State, and we think it a decided improvement over our present system, under which persons are frequently incarcerated for months in our own jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, and making unnecessary costs both for the county and the accused.

THE COUNTY JAIL—THE HOME.

6. In our visit to the County Jail we found everything in good order, and the prisoners well attended to. We have no suggestions to offer here, except in the matter of insufficient heat mentioned above. Some of the prisoners complained of being cold during the last inclement weather, particularly in the night, when the fires in the furnaces were out.

7. We paid our annual visit to the County Home, and are pleased to say that we found everything in the very best of order, and the inmates as contented as their unfortunate condition would permit them to be. We would suggest that the sitting room for the men is hardly large enough, and it is not properly ventilated. The crowded condition of the inmates, who spend the greater portion of the day in this room, is not agreeable; in fact, is almost insupportable; and, we should think, unhealthy. There appears to be no way of ventilation, except by the windows, and during the recent cold weather it was found impossible to keep them open and at the same time keep the room warm. We would therefore urge that this matter be attended to, and thus afford additional comfort to the unfortunate poor, whom old age and bodily infirmities have made it unnecessary to place there.

THE COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

8. We visited the County Work House and Inebriate Asylum, and can cheerfully testify to its cleanliness, discipline and general good condition. We are, as citizens, very proud of this grand institution, and hail its progress towards completion with peculiar gratification. The system of reformatory confinement for the lesser criminals marks an era in the convict service, and is, we think, a happy proof of the progress of civilization. Formerly all classes of criminals were thrown together in a loathsome prison, tending often to harden the young by their association with the more depraved; but since the opening of the Workhouse the smaller crimes have been punished by confinement therein, where the inmates are subject to a discipline fully adequate to the offenses they are charged with, and where they are separated entirely from those convicted of the more heinous crimes.

As yet there is no provisions made for the reception of female convicts, and until the new buildings are completed there can be none. This class are still confined in the jail, where they cannot be properly attended to.

We urge the completion of the new buildings, and to this end we commend the necessary legislation to authorize the additional expenditure; and hope, before the close of the present year, to see this institution finished and in full operation.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE PROJECT.

9. Our attention has been called to the necessity for the long-talked of Tripartite bridge at the Point in Pittsburgh, connecting that city with Allegheny and the boroughs of Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh, and to the large revenues from increased valuation and taxation that would accrue therefrom to the county, and we therefore ask that our Legislature grant a liberal and just charter for its erection.

10. We return our thanks to the industrious, worthy and in every way efficient Assistant District Attorney, J. B. Flack, Esq., for the manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him.

THOMAS SCANDRETT, Foreman.

Signed by the jurymen.

REPORT OF GENERAL MANTEUFFEL.

VERSAILLES, January 5.—General Manteuffel reports that an attack made by considerable masses of the enemy was repulsed near Sapignies on Monday, with small loss to our side and heavy loss to the enemy, including two hundred and fifty prisoners.

On Tuesday General VonGoeben, with the Fifteenth Division victoriously repelled an attack of the army of the North, near Bahaum. At the end of the last fight the enemy began to retreat, which soon became disastrous to them, in consequence of the close pursuit of our cavalry. We have already taken five hundred prisoners.

REPORT OF GEN. FAIDHERBE.

LONDON, January 5.—The French Army of the North returned to the encampment, near Royellis after the battle of the third instant. General Faidherbe, in an order, to-day, says:

Soldiers, in the battle of Pont Royellis you victoriously held your own. At Bakaume you carried all the positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny you victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition, we will continue operations.

THE PRUSSIANS,

On the morning of the 4th, surprised and dispersed the French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stands of colors, two cannon and four hundred prisoners.

The siege of Belfort continues.

General Glumer, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Saone, reports that he

EVACUATED DIJON.

in accordance with orders from headquarters, and reached Vesoul on the 29th ult. He adds that he still holds the passage of the River Loire.

World Special.

LONDON, January 5.—Jules Favre is coming here. General Trochu accuses the garrison of Avron of contemptible cowardice.

LONDON, January 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Berlin, January 5th, says: By request of Bismarck Austria will accept the representative to Versailles.

After peace has been restored France will remain occupied for some time, and the French prisoners will be sent to Metz.

THE statement of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, one of the best institutions of its kind in the city, appears in another column.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

LOCAL NEWS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Election of Directors—Annual Report.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held on Wednesday morning, January 4th. The following Board of Directors was elected, the only change from the former Board being the substitution of R. F. Smith, of Cleveland, for C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown.:

J. N. McCullough, Wellsville.
G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Devereux, R. F. Smith, Cleveland.
Jay Gould, Jas. Fisk, Jr., Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, L. D. Rucker, Hugh Smith, Henry Harley, New York.
Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia.

The Directors presented a report of the operations of the road for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870, from which we abstract the following figures:

The gross receipts from the traffic of the road have been:

From transportation of Freight	$1,949,505 03
From transportation of Passengers	623,144 90
From transportation of Mails, Express, &c.	100,824 66
Total gross earnings	$2,673,474 59

The operating expenses have been:

For account of motive power and cars	$622,752 89
For account maintenance of way and structures	381,311 71
For account transportation expenses	339,993 28
For account general expenses	192,253 09
Total operating expenses	$1,536,310 97
Balance net earnings	$1,137,163 62

A comparison of these results with those of the previous year gives the following:

Increase in gross earnings	$262,797 73
Increase of operating expenses	79,661 30
Increase in net earnings	$183,136 43

While this increase in gross earnings is, as heretofore, deprived largely from the coal and ore traffic, it is a gratifying fact indicative of the growth and development of the general business of the road, that considerably more than half of the same arises from the traffic of a miscellaneous character, other than the great staple named.

Of the increase in operating expenses, $56,000 represents the cost of rebuilding 75 box and flat stock cars missing from the equipment at the commencement of the year, and for an indefinite period previously. Deducting this unusual and exceptional item, the increase in expense is moderate, when contrasted with the large increase in earnings.

The net income for the year is stated as follows:

Net earnings as above	$1,137,163 62
Surplus received from P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, account joint earnings (subject to future revision as per contract)	72,091 97
Total	$1,209,255 59
Deduct from this:	
Mortgage, interest, &c	302,914 64
Lease of track P. Ft. W. & C. Railway	85,000 00
Sinking Fund, net cost mortgage bonds 1,900 retired	28,500 00
Total	$417,510 64
Surplus earnings	$ 791,744 95

Four dividends were paid during the year, each of 2½ per cent., and amounting in the whole to $754,323 33.

There remains an unappropriated surplus to the credit of the net earnings at the close of the fiscal year, of $221,925 19, as shown by the balance sheet hereinafter given, being a surplus of say $30,000 over the amount required to meet the next regular quarterly dividend.

The report next, in a general account current, exhibits the details of the financial operations for the current year. Issues of capital stock, as shown in the account to be some $240,750, are accounted for as follows:

For conversion 2d mortgage bonds	$138,500 00
For conversion 3d mortgage bonds	99,500 00
For exchange of fractional scrip &c.	2,750 00
Total issues	$240,750 00

A further reduction of indebtedness under the second and third mortgages, has been made by conversion of bonds into capital stock, amounting in the aggregate to $238,000 00, as seen above.

Changes in the outstanding issues of bonds under the consolidated and sinking fund mortgage of 1900, have taken place as follows:

Bonds sold	159,000 00
Retired in sinking fund	25,000 00
Increase during the year	$124,000 00

The total number of bonds executed under this mortgage remains the same as stated in the last Annual Report.

The following recapitulation illustrates the entire operations in these securities to the close of the year:

Total executed—1350 bonds		$1,350,000 00
Bonds outstanding	$528,000 00	
Bonds retired in sinking fund and cancelled	87,000 00	
Bonds in hands of Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., Trustees	735,000 00	
		$1,350,000 00

The fourth and last series of Dividend Bonds issued by the Company in the year 1857, fell due January 1st, 1870. Owing to irregularities of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., through whom the most of these bonds were disbursed, no proper entry of the issues ever came upon the books of the company and the account has been apparently overpaid.

The bonds and scrip presented, however, was no alternative but to pay them.

The disbursements on this account have been:

For Dividend Bonds retired and cancelled have been	$10,950 00
For Dividend Scrip	614 00
Total	$11,564 00

So far as any trace can be obtained, but $500 of these Bonds remained outstanding at the close of the year, $400 of which has since been paid, and the series practically liquidated.

The roadway and equipment is stated in the report to be in excellent order. Quite a number of new cars and engines having been built.

The financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, is set forth in the following:

BALANCE SHEET.

DEBIT.

Construction	$8,852,638 99
Equipment	2,284,468 04
Machinery and Tools	84,783 26
Personal Property	40,033 00
Telegraph Line	16,913 72
Total Construction and Equipment	$11,278,837 10

ASSETS.

As per foregoing statement net amount	220,016 98
Total Debit	$11,498,857 08

CREDIT.

Capital Stock	$7,182,225 00	
Scrip Issues	12,363 26	
Total Capital Stock		$ 7,494,588 26
2d Mortgage Bonds	790,000 00	
d Mortgage Bonds	1,358,000 00	
4th M rt. Bonds	$1,096,000 00	
Scrip Issues	8,843 63—1,104,343 63	
Mort. Bonds of 1900	528,000 00	
Total Funded Debt		3,781,343 63
Bills Payable		1,000 00
Net Earnings		221,925 19
Total Credit		$11,498,857 08

The year has passed without casualty worthy of note, and the foregoing brief review marks it as among the most successful in the history of the road.

For these satisfactory results much is due to the care and faithfulness of the heads of the several departments and their subordinate employes, to whom the Directors desire to record their thanks.

THE LATE JAMES McAULEY.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Iron City National Bank yesterday the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from amongst us our late President and esteemed friend, James McAuley, Esq., after a life full of usefulness and good will to men; and whereas we are now assembled as stockholders at the annual election of the Bank over which he so faithfully presided. Therefore,

Resolved, That we express the belief of the community, in which the deceased resided in saying that he was one of our best men, and always discharged his duties ably, honestly and impartially. That his character for integrity in commercial transactions, charity and goodness of heart in social life, and for true Christian benevolence in the broadest sense of the word, will long be remembered by his associates and friends, and referred to as an example eminently worthy of imitation by the good and virtuous who shall succeed him and us.

2. That as corporators of the Bank we acknowledge our indebtedness to the deceased for the energy, integrity and financial ability through which mainly our prosperity was secured and has been continued up to the time of his death. We shall always look upon his absence with sorrow and regret, while the many pleasant memories of his social virtues will linger around the chair so ably filled as long as we may be permitted to survive him.

3. That from his first advent to our city as a boy to the hour of his death, he was a contributor to the growth, wealth and prosperity of our community.

4. That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence for their sad bereavement, believing that they will be consoled by the Christian resignation of the deceased, and the unfailing hope that his change from time to eternity is to him the beginning of joys hitherto untasted, and of a happiness that is everlasting.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of this bank and transmitted to his family.

WM. HOLMES, Chairman.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Remittent Fevers—The Way to Escape Them.

A dose of Plantation Bitters, taken night and morning, will enable the system to repel the deleterious influence of these fruitful source of epidemic disease. It is in evidence that in many instances where the greater portion of the population of an entire settlement have been prostrated by bilious remittent fevers, the few who have had sufficient forecast to take the Bitters as a *preventive*, have escaped the scourge. As a remedy after an attack has actuly commenced, this celebrated tonic and anti-bilious elixir is invariably efficacious. In such cases, if taken when the fever is off, it will soon control the paroxysms, and when the patient is convalescent, it will restore the appetite and recruit the strenth more rapidly than any other stomachic and invigorant in use.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JUDGE BRINKERHOFF retires from his seat on the Supreme Bench in February.

WE notice from the New Lexington *Herald*, which, by the way, is one of the best local papers in the State, that the grape culture is receiving prominent attention in Perry county. The vines grow vigorously and produce prolifically.

THE Greenville *Argus* says: On the 24th ultimo, Jerry Potts, living near Forker's coal bank, this county, went home in the evening intoxicated, and laid down on the floor. Sometime in the night his wife went to see how he was getting along and found him dead.

PETITIONS addressed to the Legislature, are in circulation asking for a law to prevent the granting of any licences within the county of Armstrong for the sale of any intoxicating liquors whatever. And limiting the sales of druggists to prescriptions alone, given by regular physicians.

THE wife of James Hawly, who lives near Whitney's Crossing, gave birth about a week ago to a female child having neither arms nor legs! Dr. Dolson, who has seen this "lusus naturæ," says that the child is living and seems to be doing well. Two slight projections, like toes, from the obdomene or right side are the only traces of limbs which the child has.—*Hornellsville Times.*

AN old lady named Diviney was instantly killed in Blairsville, a few days ago, by a sewing machine falling upon her while she was attemting to remove it down stairs. Mrs. Diviney was the wife of John Divsiney, who was postmaster of that town under President Andrew Jackson and was for forty years a leading Democratic politician in that county.

HON. JAS. M. RUSSELL, the oldest member of the Bar of Bedford county, died on Thursday the 15th ult. He was admitted to practice law in 1807, more than sixty three years ago, and was for many years a leading man in that section of the State. He was a member of the reform convention of Pennsylvania in 1837-38, and subsequently represented the district of which Bedford was a part in congress.

THE Greensburg *Republican and Democrat* says: We regret to learn that Mr. William Hitchman of Mt. Pleasant, met with a serious accident, on Tuesday morning last. Mr. H. was on his way to this place, riding on horseback, when near Shively's, a few miles south of the town, his horse slipped with him, and falling down, fell upon him and fractured his leg. He was able to remount his horse, however, and came to town—had the fracture reduced, and was taken to Mt. Pleasant in the evening in a carriage.

FROM the Cambria *Freeman* we learn that a young man named Rager was kicked in the face by a horse one day last week, in Jackson township, and had his his skull fractured and was otherwise so seriously injured that his life is said to be dispaired of. He had entered the stables and laid his hand on the horse without first speaking to the animal, and the consequence was that the horse, who would have recognized his voice had he spoken, became fractious and kicked him in the manner and with the result stated. Certainly a warning to those who have care of horses.

THERE was filed last week in the office of the Secretary of State the certificate of incorporation of the Dayton and Mineral Region Railroad Company.—The object of this corporation is the construction of a railroad commencing at Dayton and running through Montgomery, Greene, Clarke, Madison, Fayatte, Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Guernsey, Monroe and Belmont counties, to the village of Bellaire, in the last named county. The corporators of the road are William Spencer, Dixon Brown, W. M. Kearns, John H. Celly and James Taylor. The capital stock necessary is stated at $2,000,000, divided into shares of $50 each.

Myers, Schoyer & Co.,

No. 145 Wood street, all kinds of blank books and stationery.

Blank Books

At Myers, Schoyer & Co., 145 Wood street

Removal

J. I. Strouse, practical watchmaker and jeweler, has removed to No. 213 Penn street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	110⅞
United States 6s, 1881	110⅜
" " 5-20s, 1862	108⅛
" " 5-20s, 1864	108⅛
" " 5-20s, 1865	108⅛
" " 10-40s	107⅛
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107⅛
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	107⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	108¼
Due Coupons	----
Union Pacific Railroad	72
Central Pacific Railroad	80½
Cy. Pacifics	110¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 12, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather has moderated, and now we have a fresh batch of productions by the weather-wise, the gist of which are that there will soon be a "break-up," navigation resumed and a good time generally. But our faith in weather prophets is fast waning, and hereafter we shall pay little heed to their prognostications. Business shows more activity, and as soon as money becomes less stringent will resume its wonted buoyancy. Flour is in good supply by both mills and stores. Prices are firm and the tendency upward, though as yet there have been no change in prices. Grain is still in light supply, prime wheat not being up to the demand. It will be seen by quotations below that new cured meats are a shade lower. Groceries are firm, unchanged and active. The local and produce markets are amply supplied.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows: Bulk meats, 12 311 pounds; Butter, 58 packages; Hogs, 24 head; Oats, 936 sacks; wheat, 635 sacks; corn, 1,517 sacks; cheese 40 boxes; apples, 112 barrels; flour, 1,820 barrels.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a fair demand for the various kinds; sales of sodo ash, refined, 55 per cent., 8¾@4c; common; 48 per cent., 3½c per pound; pearls, 3@9¼c per pound; potash, 7 @7½c per pound.

APPLES—Fairne s was the ruling feature of the market. The falling off in receipts have strengthened the confidence of holders. We can report sales at $3 to $3 75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to report in regard to provisions. The demand was fair and prices as follows: Shoulders, plain, 10½ @11c; Sugar cured, 11½@12c; Sides, ribbed, 12½c; Clear do., 13½c. Hams, plain, 16½c; Sugar cured, do., 17c. Lard, 12½@12¾ per lb.

RYE FLOUR—In good supply with sa's at $5 00@ 5 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts with regular sales at 60@70c per gallon.

BUTTER—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market in regard to prices; they were fully sustained; we note sales of fresh this week for table use at 30@35c; fair to medium, 25@27c; common, dull and hard to dispose of.

BEANS—The market appeared weak although prices were no lower; sales were reported at $1 50@ 2 00 per bushel, the latter for small white.

BRAN—In moderate supply; sales were reported in a regular way at 36@38c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season is drawing to a close; we can report sales in a small way at $2 25@3 50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and buyers shy; we note sales at 5½@6@7c per lb.

CIDER—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; the rates noted were $6 00@7 00@8 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Buyers were a little shy and were disposed to hold off concessions; we quote nominally New York Goshen at 16@18c; Western Reserve, 15@15½c; Goshen, 15½@16c; Factory, 15@ 15½c; Sweitzer, 15½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Market fairly supplied, but prices have undergone no change; sales of Sackett's Bell berries at $8 per barrel; other sales were made at $4 50@6 00 per barrel.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 19½@20c; small lots, 21½@22c per gallon.

COAL—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales of eastern anthracite at $6 00@9 50 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—In fair demand with sales of peaches in quarters at 8½@9c; halves, 11@12c; apples, dull with sales at 6@7c; sliced, 8½@9c per pound.

EGGS—Prices have undergone no change; we note sales of fresh ones at 30@31c; pickled, 22@25c per dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply was fully up with the demand; the current rates were 7½@8c per pound.

FLOUR—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. The competition between the market and the leading operators have prevented a rise thus far. The receipts have fallen off; we are noted sales at the following: Standard brands, spring wheat, $5 75@6 25; winter wheat, $6@6 50; white wheat, $6 85@7 in barrels, and 25 cents less in sacks.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 12, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one; dealers were not very anxious to invest, the only sales made being at a decline; as a general thing buyers are offering figures that are not acceptable to holders. One thing is pretty evident, business will be carried on entirely on a different basis from last year. There was plenty of room for improvement.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates: Spot or January, 10¼c; January to April, 10½c; seller's option, January to July, 11c; January to July, buyer's option, 12c; February to July, 10¾@10¾c. Sales of 2,600 barrels, seller's option, January, at 10¼c.

REFINED.

The market was not an active one. The demand for early deliveries being light, we quote as follows: January, 23c; spot, 23c; February, 23¼c; March, 23c; April, 24¼c; May, 24¾c; buyer's option, first six months, 26¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, January 11.—At the closing yesterday crude in bulk was firm at 13¾@13¾c, with 13c bid. The demand was moderate. Refined advanced a little; sales of small lots at 24¼c. Philadelphia delivery was firm at 23½@23¾c for spot delivery, 23¾c for January, and February quoted at 23¼@23½c.

OIL CITY—Market quiet under the production report for December. We quote regardless at $3 85@3 90 on lower road. Oil City delivery is $4 05 @4 10, according to gravity. Heavy oil 10@15c more.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is strong. Standard white, 23½c; prime light straw to white, 22½c; crude, 12c. Futures—February, 23¾c; March 24c; April, 24½c; May, 24¾@25c. Case oil 27c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market firm, and holding regardless at $3 60; offering $3 55; gravity oil $3 65.

SHANBURG—The market is quiet and unchanged at $3 50 on the road.

TITUSVILLE—Market quiet but firm at $3 50 on the upper road.

ROUSEVILLE—Market quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBTRGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, January, 7, 1871.

FREIGHT RATES.

The following are the charges East under the new tariff rates: From Chicago to Pittsburgh, 55 per cut; from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York 45@50c.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports receiving the following numbers cars cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules for the week ending January 7, 1861:

Cars.		Cars.	
Cattle	176	Horses	12
Mules	12	Hogs	147
Sheep	80		
Total			433
Last week			364

REMARKS.

was the dullest of the year for drovers. On Monday the market opened fair; prices gradually gave way, and at the close of the week fell from 50 to 75 per cent. on all kinds of stock, with few buyers at any price.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle, as stated, was heavy all week, and sold slowly at quotations. The prospect for the coming week is not bright. There is a large number of cattle in the pens unsold, some of which have been there for over a week. Following are the closing rates of the market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers.....$6 50@7 00
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds..... 5 25@5 75
Common to Medium, 1,000 to 1 100 lbs..... 5 00@5 25
Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs..... 4 00@5 00
Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs..... 4 25@5 00

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs was only fair, and they sold in good numbers at prices about the same as at the opening of the week. There were but few unsold, and the prospect for the incoming week is good. The following were the ruling figures of the market at the close of the week:

Extra Philadelphia.....$6 80
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225@250 lbs..... 6 60
Good to prime New York, 180@220 lbs..... 6 50
Rough to common, 50@200 lbs..... 6 50
Light and stocks hogs, 80@100 lbs, not quotable.

SHEEP.

There was a heavy stock of sheep in the market, selling sluggishly at quotations. The prospect for next week is anything but cheering, as several lots were left over in the pens this week for want of purchasers. Below are the prices ruling to-day:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs.....$4 00@5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, ... 3 50@3 75
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs..... 2 00@3 00
Foot rot and scalawags, by the head, ... 50@1 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1870.

REMARKS.

The market, taken as a whole, was decidedly dull. The run of stock was light, buyers scarce and chary, and prices no better than last week. Sheep were decidedly dull. Hogs were in light demand, while good cattle sold readily at fair rates. The weather, though cold, was not unfavorable for business transactions.

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff to eastern cities is as follows: To New York, per 100 pounds, 50c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45c per 100 pounds.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table shows the number of cars, cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week.

CATTLE.

Cars.		Cars.	
Greenwalt & K	4	L. Keefer	2
S. Krouse	2	S. Marks & Bro	4
L. Lowenstein	3	M. Varner	1
J. Lowenthall	1	L. & J. Shamberg	3
J. W. Snee	3	Trauerman & L	4
Blair & D	1	Shamburg & H	1
W. C. Mallahan	1	S. S. Frank	1
Holmes, Lafferty & G	1	John Ault	1
W. Weakley	1	John Weakley	2
R. C. Miller	1	G. Staats	1
H. M. Welsh	1	Musser & W	2
Needy Bros	1	S. Crosby	2
Prepaid	5	J. Shephard	1
Brown & G	1		
Total			55
Last week			28

SHEEP.

Cars.		Cars.	
C. W. Mulholland	1	C. Thompson	1
Total			2

HORSES.

Cars.		Cars.	
M. Wiegel	1	J. Dryfoos	1
Total			2

In addition to the numbers indicated as above it is proper to remark that runs of cattle, sheep and hogs come in from Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland and other adjoining counties.

SALES.

The following sales were reported by leading dealers, with prices received, from which the reader can form a correct opinion as to the ruling of the market.

CATTLE.

The market was dull and prices no lower than on last Monday. Following were the closing rates of the market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers.....$6 50@7 00
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200..... 5 25@5 75
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 ..... 5 00@5 25
Bulls, Stags and cows, 800 to 1,500..... 4 00@5 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000..... 4 25@5 00

S. Kauffman made sale of 10 head mixed cattle at $4 50@6 00.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 60 head mixed Ohio stock at $4@6.

Grenawald & Kahn offered and sold 80 head Illinois cattle at $5@7.

Marks & Bro. sold 56 head Illinois cattle at $5 50@ 7 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold 108 head mixed cattle at $4 00@7 25.

Keefer & Byers sold 62 head Chicago mixed stock at $5 50@7 00.

J. Krauss sold 40 head Illinois cattle at $5 12@ 6 25.

J. S. Needy made sale of 54 head mixed cattle at $4 50@7 50.

S. Lowenstine sold 65 head Chicago mixed at $5 00 @7 00.

Shamburg & Hass made sale of 17 head at $5 50@ 6 25.

HOGS.

The market was a dull one, the stock being light, buyers scarce, and indisposed to take hold freely at the prices asked. Retchold sold 8 head at $6; Greo. Hornick, 220 at $5 50@5 75; Joseph Edery, 45 at $6 55; same party 47 at $6 87.

SHEEP.

The market was most emphatically dull. Indeed the days of mutton are over for the present, and nothing but very choice will command good figures. The following sales were made: J. Drum 250 at $1 25@$2 80 per head; W. Needy 150 at from $1 00 to $1 50 per head.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

No sales reported; milch cows are rather firm at $40 to $75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Flour steady at $6 00 @5 30 for shipping. Wheat dull and unsettled; red amber $1 47@1 51. Rye dull and unsettled. Oats dull and drooping at 60@61c. Corn steady; No 1 mixed 78@80c; yellow 81c. Pork, Beef and Bacon unchanged. Lard firm at 12@13c. Eggs steady; fresh 32@34c; limed 20@22c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 14@14½c. Flour steady; family, $5 65@5 75. Wheat steady. Corn quiet and unchanged at 53c. Rye scarce and firm at 90c. Barley dull and drooping at 90@95c. Groceries unchanged; coffee, 15½@ 19c; molasses, 55@70c; sugar, 10@12¾c. Butter dull but unchanged. Cheese dull but unchanged. Lard steady but unchanged at 10¾@11c. Timothyseed scarce and firm at $3 75@6 00. Pork quiet and weak at $20. Lard steady at 11½@11¾c; small sales. Bulk meats dull but unchanged; shoulders sold at 7½@7¾c to a limited extent; bacon in light demand; sales at 9½@10¾@11¼c; green meats, 6¾ @8¾c asked; hams, old, 9¾@11¾c. Weather too mild; hogs dull and drooping at $6 65@6 85.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 110½. Exchange steady.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged—14@14¼c. Flour superfine winter, $4 25@4 50; Double Extra, $4 90@5 05. Wheat firm; $1 38½. Corn steady at 40@40¾c, mixed. Oats—light demand but firm at 44@45c in sacks. Barley quiet and unchanged at 80c for choice fall. Rye firm at 84@85c. Whisky steady at 88½c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging unchanged. Coffee lower; 16¾@ 19½c. Sugar steady at 10½@11c for fair to prime. Molasses firm at 70@75c. Provisions closed stronger and slightly higher for jobbing lots. Pork, $19 50. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; rib sides, clear rib, 10c; do clear, 10½c. Lard quiet 11c; for prime. Hogs nominally lower; packers out of the market; weather too warm and few sales; ranged from $6@ 6 40. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Tobacco—sales of 39 hhds at $5 30@6 75 for common to good lugs and $7@ 12 25 for low to medium leaf. Bagging very dull at 25c. Cotton dull and weak; middling 13½c. Flour quiet and dull at $5 25. Grain very dull. Rags very quiet. Provisions active; mess pork $20 50. Lard 12c. Hams—sugar cured 9½c; bacon sides, clear rib 11½c; do clear 12c; bulk shoulders 7¾c; do sides, rib 10½c; do clear 11c. Whisky 87c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—extra spring quiet and firm at $4 50@5 75. Wheat—No 2 spring excited and firm; Corn—No 2 mixed moderately active at 40@44c; closed dull at the inside rates; this afternoon neglected. Oats—No 2 more active and closed at 40@40¼c. Rye—No 2 closed firm at 76c. Barley—No 2 excited and higher at 85c. Highwines firm and steady at 85c Provisions firmer; market closed at $19 00@19 50. Lard 11¼c. Dressed hogs closed firm at $7 15; live active at $5 90@6 40. Cattle dull.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour dull but nominal. Wheat active and advanced; No 2, $1 14; No 1, $1 16. Oats, No 2, nominal at 80c. Mess Pork, firm at $18 75. Dressed hogs, firm at $7 15.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton—middling scarce and firm; receipts 2,493 bales; shipments 2,500 bales.

GALVESTON, January 11.—Cotton—firm; middling 14½@14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Cotton firm and demand good; middling 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, January 11.—Cotton—quiet; middling 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 11.—Cotton steady; middling 14¾c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, full prices asked but is moderate demand; No 1 white Michigan $1 27; regular do $1 28; amber Michigan $1 32, closing at $1 31; No 1 red Wabash $1 33; No 2, $1 28@1 30. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 51c; low mixed 49c; yellow 52c; Michigan 50c. Oats in fair demand and advanced 1c; No 2 45c; Michigan 44½c. Cloverseed steady at $6 10. Hogs steady at $7 25 for heavy.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, January 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very irregular; 1,000 bushels No. 1 red winter at $1 28; 4 000 do at $1 29; 1 car at $1 30. Corn scarce and firm; held at 56@59c. Oats steady; 2 cars at 48c. Petroleum quiet and firm; crude, $4 30; refined, 20c.

Baltimore Market

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Flour steady and unchanged in prices. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn steady; white 80@82c. Oats firm at 56@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork in good demand at $20 50@20 75. Lard 12½c. Whisky 91c.

Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

MARRIED.

BRONDER—WAGNER—On Sunday evening, January 8, 1871, in St. Joseph's Church, Mount Oliver, by Rev. Father Lucas, Mr. JOHN BRONDER, of Mount Oliver, to Miss KATHARINA WAGNER, of Birmingham.

MERCER—WILLIAMS—On Friday, January 5, 1871, at the residence of Samuel Hawthorne, Esq., by Rev. R. G. Campbell, Mr. JOHN W. MERCER, of Allegheny City, and Miss MARY ELLEN WILLIAMS, of Harrisville, Jefferson county, Ohio.

WORK—GRAY—On Thursday evening, January 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. A. Gray, Mr. DAVID P. WORK and ALICE C. GRAY, daughter of Samuel Gray.

KAHN—RUSSELL—On Thursday evening, January 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents in Allegheny, by the Rev. Thomas N. Boyle, Mr. ALEXANDER M. KAHN, to Miss EMMA L., youngest daughter of Captain James Russell.

FRIEND—MCCLELLAN—On Wednesday evening, January 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Altoona, Pa., by Rev. William B. Moore, Mr. JAMES W. FRIEND and Miss MARTHA A. MCCLELLAN.

LEECH—MCKEE—On Monday, December 26th, by the Rev. Joseph B. Kerr, at his residence, Mr. W. B. LEECH and Miss MARGARET MCKEE, all of Allegheny City.

PIER—MOORE—On Wednesday evening, January 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, at Elmore, Beaver county, Pa., by the Rev. W. N. Van DeMark, assisted by Rev. M. Delange, W. S. PIER, of Pittsburgh, and ALICE, daughter of Jas. Moore, Esq.

BARCLAY—MOULD—On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. L. Bellam, Mr. W. P. BARCLAY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MARY MOULD of Hazlewood.

DIED:

BOYD—On January 10, 1871, in Harrison township, Mrs. SARAH E. BOYD, wife of Henry Boyd aged 31 years and 4 months.

MCAULEY—On Monday evening, January 9th, at 8½ o'clock P. M., JAMES MCAULEY.

HASSALL—On Saturday, January 7, 1871, infant son of John and Annie Hassall.

CRAIG—On Sunday, January 8, 1871, at his residence, in Perrysville, CHARLES CRAIG, in the 96th year of his age.

KOHEN—On Monday morning, January 9th, at quarter past 3 o'clock, Mrs. CATHARINE KOHEN.

INGRAM—On Saturday morning, Jan. 7, MARY E., daughter of David and Sarah Jane Ingram, age 2 years, 2 months and 19 days.

DUGAN—On Saturday, January 7th, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of the late Thos. Dugan, aged 53 yrs.

FREYVOGEL—On Friday morning, January 6, HARRY, youngest son of Henry and Catharine A. Freyvogel, aged 2 years.

RHEA—At her residence, on Second avenue, this city, on Friday, January 6th, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Daniel Rhea, Sr., aged 78 years.

LEHMER—On Thursday, Dec. 22d, 1870, at Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa., WM H. LEHMER, late of this city.

JONES—On Wednesday morning, January 4th, at 2 o'clock, HANNAH JONES, aged 74 years.

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Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ship and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable when those potent enemies of vitality damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the system in the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season, it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere effects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs, and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

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